MILWAUKEE DAILY SENTINEL.

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THE SENTINEL.

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JERMAIN & BRIGHTMAN,
Publishers and Proprietors.

T. D. JERMAIN.....H. H. BRIGHTMAN

THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 9, 1860.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad Trains, and Hour of Closing Mails.

MILWAUKEE & CHICAGO.

Depart.	Arrive.	Mails Close.
1:40 P. M.	4:00 P. M.	12:30 P. M. h
MILWAUKEE & MINNESOTA.		
7:45 A. M.	12:35 P. M.	3:10 P. M. c
4:35 P. M.	8:30 P. M.	9:00 P. M. d
MILWAUKEE & MISSISSIPPI.		
8:15 A. M.	10:30 A. M.	9:00 P. M. e
4:30 P. M.	8:25 P. M.	4:00 P. M. f
MILWAUKEE & HORICON.		
7:25 A. M.	9:35 A. M.	9:00 P. M.
1:50 P. M.	5:35 P. M.	12:30 P. M.
MILWAUKEE, WATERTOWN & BARABOO VALLEY.		
4:20 P. M.	7:15 P. M.	5:30 P. M.
DETROIT & MILWAUKEE.		
8:00 P. M.	2:30 A. M.	

h Except Saturday.
c Except Sunday to all points. d Except Saturday) to Horicon, Berlin, Kilbourn City, Fox Lake, Fond du Lac and Oshkosh, only.
e All points. f Waukesha, Whitewater, Janesville and Madison.

News Digest.

The steamship *North Briton* with Liverpool dates to the 25th ult., arrived at Portland last night. A synopsis of her news will be found in our telegraphic columns.

The Republican caucus at Washington, yesterday, nominated Jno. D. Defrees, editor of the Indianapolis *Journal*, as Printer to the House.

The government of Nova Scotia has resigned.

An accident occurred on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Road yesterday; killing one man and injuring several.

Two more disastrous fires in New York city are announced by telegraph.

A despatch announces the death of Judge Ingersoll, of New Haven, Conn.

This is the way the Detroit *Free Press* echoes the war-whoop of Virginia and the Carolinas:

> We do not regret the determination of the Southern people, for the effect of their action must be to bring the North to its senses. When abolitionism shall become the expensive affair it surely will become, if persisted in—when it shall cost the North the millions of southern trade annually which it now enjoys—when hundreds of northern manufactories shall be stopped and thousands of northern operatives shall be thrown out of employment, and hundreds of northern mercantile establishments shall be closed—when the hard times shall begin in New England and spread westward to the Mississippi—the North will be ready to drop abolitionism and to curse the day it conceived it. We trust it will drop it before this calamity shall come. We trust the South will be furnished with the evidence at the next elections that the North has returned to its senses.

The extraordinary stretch of faith which sees "hundreds of Northern manufactories stopped and thousands of Northern operatives thrown out of employment," because the North will not "come under" to the dictum of Gov. Wise, is very beautiful in its magnitude. It is to just such imaginations as this that the jugglers of the South are dependent upon for all their capital.

Were the blatant threats not re-echoed from craven threats among us, they would die out among the miasmas of the Southern swamps, and be forgotten.

We heartily agree with the *Free Press*, however, that the next election will furnish the South with evidence that we have returned to our senses.

A Narrow Escape.—A correspondent of the *News* says that in the recent prolonged contest in the House, our Larrabee "had a very narrow escape from being Speaker." We don't know what importance to attach to the statement of the correspondent, who may, for ought we know, be Mr. Larrabee himself. Nor do we know how *narrow* the escape was; but if the danger was imminent, we congratulate the country which has had the "narrow escape," and not Mr. Larrabee.

> "The man recovered from the bite—
> It was the dog that died."

Mr. Larrabee's chance, if he ever had any, doubtless depended on the gratitude of the Southern Know-Nothings, whose candidate he so cordially supported. If the remainder of his term of office is fought with such delectable *contretemps* as have garnished the first two months, he will return to his constituents with incontestable claims to a re-election—at the hands of the Native American voters of his district.

The President's organ, the *Constitution*, exhibits unbounded wrath at the election of Mr. Pennington, who, it says, "is a Black Republican." The *Constitution* don't take the *News* or it would have been convinced long ago that Mr. Pennington was not a Republican, though what *would* be the conclusion it is difficult to say. However, the *Constitution* is somewhat mollified by the reflection that, while Governor of New Jersey, Mr. Pennington repeatedly expressed his resolution to enforce the Fugitive Slave Law. A remarkable consolation, being that the said law was not passed until several years after Mr. Pennington's term of office expired.

The recent affairs in Congress have been a potent exposition of the temper and determination of the Republican party, and may well be taken as an answer to the accusations of the Democracy, and as an earnest of future action. Moderation and firmness have shown well in contrast to the rant and bragadocio of disorganizers; and stamped the Republicans with the true conservatism which "vaunteth not itself and is not puffed up."

The Richmond Enquirer came out in mourning when the election of Pennington was announced. This was not, as some supposed, on account of the death of Democratic hopes, but a touching tribute to the memory of Democracy itself, which the Richmond *Enquirer* has the foresight to see is virtually dead, so far as any of its radical schemes are concerned.

The present winter, though not of unusual severity, has been marked by one unusual event, viz.: the freezing over of the Hudson River twice all the way from New York to Albany.

During the "cold snap" in December, every ferry between Albany and New York was closed, firm ice having formed throughout the whole length of the river. Sleighs were used with safety as far down as Tarrytown.

The letter-writers have announced the programme to be Bates and Cameron for President and Vice President, as candidates of the United Opposition. Of course the people, if fairly represented at Chicago, next June, will have something to say about the matter. The question can hardly be considered settled yet.

Henry Ward Beecher devotes his last "star paper" to proving that he has not changed his views on the Slavery question. He says he has given up nothing, changed nothing except as a bud changes to a blossom and a blossom to a fruit. He never abhorred slavery so much.

The Republicans of old Dodge County, we learn, are arming for the battle, and are to hold a Mass Convention at Juneau on the 29th, for the purpose of organizing for the campaign. Abe Lincoln has been written to, and will probably be present.

New Steamers for California.—Commodore Vanderbilt has signed the contract for two more powerful steamers for the Atlantic and Pacific Mail Steamship Company, to run between Panama and San Francisco.

FROM MADISON.

Editorial Correspondence of the Sentinel.

Madison, Tuesday, Feb. 7, 1860.

The storm of Sunday covered the earth with a fleecy blanket of the purest white, and as we rode out to Madison, this morning, in the early train, the golden sunshine of a bright Winter's day was reflected, with dazzling brilliancy, from every field, stream and house-top. The cars were crowded with members returning to their field of labor, after a two days' respite; and several animated discussions on the political topics of the day and, the probabilities of the November election, enlivened the journey. As the time approaches for the meeting of the two State Conventions to appoint delegates to Charleston and Chicago, the interest in the result of their deliberations intensifies rapidly. I have already expressed my opinion as to what that result will be, and I see no reason to change it. Mr. Douglas will obtain the Democratic delegation from this State, because they have no one else to go for. As to the Republicans, there can be no question that the decided preference of the great mass of the party, in this State, is William H. Seward, of New York, the ablest statesman in the United States Senate, and a fast friend to the rights and interests of the North-West. That preference ought to be, and I think will be, manifested by a unanimous vote in the Chicago Convention; and should Gov. Seward receive the Republican nomination, the people of Wisconsin will ratify it by 20,000 majority next November.

The Judicial election next April is the theme of frequent discussion; but it is still a matter of considerable doubt who will be the candidates for the Chief Justiceship. The Democrats, according to present appearances, will make no nomination and concede that they cannot elect one of their political household to the Supreme Court Bench. They expect, however, to take advantage of any break that may occur in the Republican ranks and to turn it to political account. I do not believe that either expectations will be fulfilled. It is earnestly desired by Republican leaders, here and throughout the State, that the meetings to be held on the 18th instant, to appoint delegates to the Convention, which is to meet on the 29th, should be improved by our friends to initiate the great work of the campaign, *a thorough organization*. In several counties Republican Clubs have already been formed, and the business of the canvass commenced in good earnest. No county, and, indeed, no district, should be without such a Club.

The last week was a quiet one at Madison. Legislation proceeds slowly. Not much was done, nor is there much to do. There is a growing disposition to legislate as little as possible, this winter, and to avoid all necessary tinkering with our present laws. The Visiting Committees to the several State Institutions have mostly returned and bring back good reports. Next week we shall probably have the appropriation bills reported, and by the 5th or 10th of March, I hope the Legislature will have finished up its work.

The House had no session to-day, a quorum of members not being present in town until afternoon. The Senate sat for an hour or two this P. M., talking about a memorial sent in by Mr. Blunt, a former resident of Monroe County, in this State, setting forth that being in Texas on busines, last fall, he was seized by a mob, and had eighty lashes laid on his bare back, on suspicion of being an Abolitionist. Mr. Blunt avers that he is and always was a Democrat, and a firm believer in the "peculiar institution," which he upheld as just and beneficent. Probably the Texans distrusted the sincerity of such professions in a Northern man, and gave him a touch of the lash just to try his faith. He seems to have stood the test remarkably well, still believing in Democracy and Slavery; yet claiming relief in the premises at the hands of the State. The Democratic Senators objected to printing the memorial; but the Republicans thought the story worth recording, and so directed it to be spread upon the journals.

There is about as much snow here as at Milwaukee, but not enough for sle ighing. The weather is superb, as indeed it has been throughout the winter. R. K.

The New Lisbon Republican, published in Juneau Co., exhibits a great deal of sound judgment. If any one wishes to be convinced let them read the following:

Milwaukee Sentinel.—We are indebted to the Milwaukee *Sentinel* for our telegraphic news, which we consider an important column of a weekly paper. The *Sentinel* is one of the most reliable Republicans journals in the West; and is as valuable for its domestic intelligence as its telegraphic. It is a large, nine column sheet, containing thirty columns of interesting and instructive reading matter each week. Its subscription price price is but one dollar and a half per year.—How many of our citizens and farmers pay five cents per week for the privilege of reading the flashy, love-sick trash contained in the New York *Ledger*, *Mercury* and papers of like stamp, and think it cheap? At the same time they plead poverty and cannot afford to sustain their State papers *even* at one dollar and a half per year. There is not a sheet that comes West, from the East, that is *called* literary, that will stand a comparison with the Milwaukee *Weekly Sentinel*.—Try it for one year and become convinced.

Political Plank Movement.—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, speaking of the change of votes from Sherman to Pennington, says:

> The supporters of Mr. Sherman marched over in solid column to Mr. Pennington, changing the ground they had so long and so gallantly maintained for a new position—this flank movement being executed in the face of the enemy, and while exposed to his fire, without the loss of a man. It challenged the admiration of the foe, compelling Democratic leaders to institute comparisons between their own broken ranks and the impregnable front of the allies. The logical deduction from this well-executed manœuvre was expressed by hundreds of Southern lips:—"It," said they, "these Black Republicans can now elect Pennington, their triumph in the Presidential contest is a foregone conclusion.

Cost of Fuel.—Among the facts which are commended to the attention of the New York Legislature in its projects for relieving the canals at the expense of the Central and Erie railways, is the comparative cost of fuel on the competing lines. The Baltimore and Ohio railroad has just contracted for its coal at *fifty-nine* cents a ton, while on the Hudson River coal of the same quality costs five dollars and a half, and at that price is thought to be twice as cheap as wood. The New York Central road pays four dollars a cord for its wood, so that for forty-three cents the Baltimore and Ohio Company buy an amount of fuel which is equivalent to that for which the New York Central road pays eight dollars.—Aside from any question about additional tolls, these facts alone give the Baltimore line a great superiority in the competition for freight.

[The Oquawka (Ill.,) Plaindealer mentions the arrest, near that place, of Jack Ridgley, a hard case. Ridgely, with others, broke open a store at La Crosse, Wis., and robbed it of goods to the amount of $10,000. He was arrested, and put in jail, but made his way out, passing, with his manacles on, the Sheriff sleeping at the jail door. He got rid of his manacles, went into Iowa, committed another robbery, got into jail at Madison, broke out, and is now arrested for the third time.

Grain.—There were about forty grain teams in town yesterday, mostly all came on wood sleds and none at great distance.—Sleighing outside, hardly deserves the name. Only those move grain who have pressing needs.—*La Crosse Union & Democrat.*

THE CITY.

Grave Charges against a City Official.—Quite a sensation was occasioned at the special meeting of the Board of Councilors last evening, by the preferment of certain grave charges against the City Comptroller, E. L. H. Gardiner, by Councilor Lockwood of the First Ward, and the introduction of a resolution by the same gentleman to appoint a committee to examine the Comptroller's Office and accounts.

Councilor Lockwood charges that certain contracts and certain bills had passed both Boards of the Common Council, and that the Comptroller refused to countersign them, and subsequently made a proposition to the parties interested, that for a certain pecuniary consideration, he *would* countersign the same, and that the parties interested accepted the proposition and that the Comptroller received the consideration for the same. Also that he received orders for a certain bill of his for twice the amount the Councilors ordered it for.

A written statement was presented by the Councilor from J. T. Perkins, and read by the Clerk, corroborating the statements of Mr. Lockwood, who said that he would produce others in due time.

Comptroller Gardiner was allowed to speak in self-defence, and made a long and able speech, proclaiming his entire innocence of the fraud or malfeasance, and demanding as his right, that a committee should be appointed to investigate fully the matter. After considerable debate, a committee was appointed by the Chair, consisting of Councilors Lockwood, Noyes and Johnston, who will report next Monday evening.

Councilor McCormick offered a resolution that the committee be instructed to take the evidence of no parties, unless under oath; which was adopted.

In the reply of the Comptroller to Councilor Lockwood, he made some counter charges against that individual. And Councilor Lockwood endeavored to get a resolution before the Board, authorizing the appointment of a committee to examine, also, into the charges preferred against himself, but the Board adjourned before he had finished writing it.

Breaking a Shaft.—The Sentinel office was recently the scene of much confusion and anxiety. Imagine editors all at work—something rumbles—cracks, crashes detonates, and editors all bound, jump, fly, under a Positive conviction of a bursting boiler, and a vivid remembrance of the Pemberton catastrophe. The seething, pulsing old sheet-iron machine below, *had*, then, blown up! Oh no, it was only a shaft broke. Engineers, firemen, and proprietors, endeavored to console us by saying, "no danger gentlemen," but it was useless. We resolved to talk to them about it, and have the boiler removed. We painted the fearful spectacle of patent office reports, and dismembered editors laying about, all over town. We pointed to the piston valves and the steam apartments and the conducer (we are not very familiar with an engine) and asked how they would like to be stuck with such things; but they insisted that everything was sound. And so the old sheet iron fanatic rants away, day and night, and we hang between life and death above, looking out for momentary dissolution.

Insecure Buildings.—At the last regular meeting of the Board of Councilors, the Superintendent of Schools presented a communication, representing that the Public School House in the Third Ward was unsafe, owing to a defect in the foundation. During the past month 805 children have attended the school, and the importance of instant action in regard to the building, where so many lives are in jeopardy, is evident. We hope to see steps taken immediately to avert all possible chances of a calamity.

The North side of Spring street, between the river and West Water, presents a very amusing appearance during a thaw. We said the street, but we mean the sidewalk. The street being higher than the sidewalk, the water has an uncontrolable tendency to run into the stores, and the little dams stretched across the door and cellar-ways offer but little obstruction.

Original Old America Parties.—The original Old America Parties are being held at Masonic Assembly Hall, Kilbourn Block, every Friday evening, and are largely attended, and apparently finely enjoyed.—*Wis.*

A mistake. The *original* Old America parties are held at the Walker House, every Thursday evening, as heretofore—as any one can learn by attending them.

Our Musical Friend, published by C. B. Seymour & Co., 13 Frankfort street, New York, is filled with the best piano solos, duetts, songs, operative airs, polkas, mazourkas, quardrilles, waltzes, and every other specimen of musical composition; and the price is only ten cents. The cheapest way to obtain music is to send for it.

As that very neat and pretty Theatre in Young's block approaches completion, we are anxious to know whether we are to be favored with a good stock company to occupy it. The individual who "runs" a dramatic machine here will coin money for the first three months. Our folks are famishing for something in the amusement line.

Killed by the Caving in of a Bank.—A Bohemian, named Morris, who has been engaged for a long time in Hale's brick yard, was killed on Monday last, by the caving in of a bank at the yard. He was a poor man, and leaves a wife and three children in destitute circumstances.

Ralph Waldo Emerson.—This distinguished author and lecturer will speak tonight on "Success." We feel sure of seeing as large an assembly in Albany Hall this evening as was present to hear Dr. Holland or Grace Greenwood.

There was a rumor about town, yesterday, that the Third Ward school house had partially fallen. The rumor had no foundation, however, and only shows the state of the public mind in regard to insecure buildings.

Municipal Court, Feb. 8.—Patrick Hannan was sent up for thirty days for paying off a wood-sawyer in the decidedly objectionable currency of a slap in the face, and similar treatment.

Still Live.—The Wautoma *Journal* comes to us with Governor Randall's Message, and the Viroqua *Times* announces with much gusto the death of Washington Irving!

Newhall Hop.—Another of those pleasant "hops" will take place this evening at the Newhall. Select, social and seasonable. Let them flourish.

Brick Yard to Lease.—The brick yard on the Lake shore, about six miles north of Milwaukee, will be leased on very reasonable terms. See advertisement elsewhere.

James E. Finney, a young man in the employ of S. Morse, was arrested for obstructing the sidewalks.

Attention is solicited to the advertisement of J. L. McVicker & Co., manufacturers and dealers in lumber.

TELEGRAPH!

REPORTED BY THE N. Y. ASSOCIATED PRESS, FOR THE DAILY SENTINEL.

Washington News.

Washington, Feb. 8—3 P. M.

Col. Forney's batch of appointments will not be made for a week to come.

The *Herald's* correspondence says: The Attorney General has given an opinion to the Secretary of State to the effect, that under the Kansas-Nebraska bill, two-thirds of a quorum only, and not two-thirds of all the members of two branches of the territorial Legislature, are necessary to pass a bill over the Governor's veto. The language used in the act is with that of the Constitution of the U. S., in relation to bills vetoed by the President.

Mr. Bishop, Commissioner of Patents, has refused to grant an extension of the Biglow carpet power loom patent. This will absolve one carpet company in Hartford from the payment of $300,000, which would have been their regular fees had the patent been extended.

Destructive Fires in New York.

New York, Feb. 8—3 P. M.

At half past 12 o'clock A. M., the brass and finishing shop of Messrs. Rich & Neal, on Water street, near Fulton, was, with contents, entirely destroyed by fire, together with a building adjoining, occupied by Mr. Hannery, as an oil factory.

Messrs. Rich & Neal's loss is said to be $20,000, upon which there is only a small insurance. The loss on the building is $1,000. The less important losses of the other occupants are estimated at $1,000.

About three o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the sash and blind factory of W. S Ring, at Greenport, Suffolk Co. The whole building, machinery, and one horse were destroyed.

The yacht Fremont, owned by R. Livingston, was also destroyed.

The losses on the buildings burned amount to $10,000.

New Government for Nova Scotia.

Halifax, Feb. 8—3 P. M.

The government of Nova Scotia have resigned. Hon. Wm. Young has been sent to form another one. Hon. J. Howe will probably be Provincial Secretary; Adams Archibald, Attorney General; and Jonathan McCulley, will probably be Solicitor General. It is expected that Benj. Weir will have a seat in the Cabinet, without office.

Railroad Accident.

Crestline, O., Feb. 8—3 P. M.

Two passenger cars were thrown off the track two miles west of Perrysville, on the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago R. R., this morning at 8 1-2 o'clock. Phillip Farley, telegraph repairer, was killed. Peter Hoffman, supervisor of the road, and a child, were seriously injured. Several passengers were slightly injured, but all except three continued on the train, which was delayed one hour and thirty minutes. The accident was probably caused by a broken rail.

Death of Judge Chas. J. Ingersoll.

New Haven, Conn., Feb. 8—3 P. M.

Judge Charles J. Ingersoll expired at his residence last evening. He was U. S. Judge of the District, and Assistant Judge in the District and Circuit Courts of Southern New York. He was appointed Clerk of the U. S. Court for this District in 1819 and filled the place for nearly thirty years. He derived his appointment of Judge from President Pierce. Judge Ingersoll was regarded here as a very able lawyer and a very excellent citizen.

Departure of the America.

Boston, Feb. 8—3 P. M.

The steamer America sailed at noon with 86 passengers for Liverpool, and eight for Halifax. No specie.

New York Chief Engineer.

New York, Feb. 8—3 P. M.

John Becker was elected Chief Engineer of the New York Fire Department, last evening.

LATEST NEWS!

BY LAST NIGHT'S REPORT

Congressional Proceedings.

Washington, Feb. 8—9 P. M.

Senate.—The Senate met at 10 o'clock Mr. Davis' resolutions were postponed till Monday next.

Mr. Green presented a petition from the mail contractors, asking the immediate passage of a bill for their relief, with the interest clause left out, to be settled by future legislation.

Mr. Grimes presented the credentials of James Harlan, as Senator from Iowa, 4th of March 1861.

Mr. Pearce introduced a resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to make arrangements for the dedication of the statue of Washington, on the 22d of Feb. next, and appropriating $3,000 therefor. Laid over.

A number of reports and petitions were presented.

Mr. Davis made a report from the Committee on Printing, recommending the printing of 10,000 copies of the reports of Majors Mordecai and Delafield, of observations in the Crimea.

Mr. Davis asked how much they would cost.

Mr. Davis replied $50,800. If they cost double that amount they were well worth the expenditure.

Mr. Hunter moved to reduce the number of copies. Rejected—yeas 26, nays 28.

The report of the Committee was rejected by yeas 25, nays 31.

A motion to reconsider was lost by a large majority.

Mr. Fitch read a report from the committee on Printing, recommending that 10,000 copies of the report of the Commissioner of Patents be printed. Laid over. He also reported a resolution for the printing of 15,000 copies of the Agricultural Report of the Patent Office. Laid over.

Mr. Hamlin introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Post Offices to inquire into the expediency of establishing a line of steamers between San Francisco and China via Sandwich Islands. Adopted.

The P. O. deficiency bill was taken up, the question being on the amendment offered by Mr. Collamer, to repeal acts of 1847 and 1851, appropriating $700,000 for the expenses of free matter.

Mr. Collamer withdrew the amendment.

Mr. Powell discussed the amendment of the finance committee to abolish the franking privilege, regarding this as the very time and place to effect reforms. The privilege had been abused for partisan and private purposes, the franking of electioneering documents and letters for friends. The effect, also, of the amendment, would be a great saving to the public printing expenses, amounting to $500,000 per annum.

Mr. Simmons offered an amendment, requiring the prepayment of printed matter. A motion to reconsider was agreed to. After a colloquy between Messrs. Simmons and Toombs, Mr. Simmons withdrew his amendment, and Mr. Toombs renewed it and called for the yeas and nays. Mr. Simmons suggested that the amendment be so modified as to require prepayment on printed matter by all persons. Mr. Toombs accepted the modification.

Mr. Douglas thought it unwise to encumber the Deficiency bill with such legislation as was proposed. It would delay action and keep contractors out of the money which was due them. He was ready to co-operate on a separate bill.

Mr. Foote was in favor of abolishing the franking privilege, but opposed to its introduction with this bill, as out of time and out of place.

Mr. Hall said there was a great want of efficiency in the mail service. Express companies, in his opinion, now carried one half the correspondence between cities, because they did it more rapidly and safely than the department. He would make the revenues of the department subject to a draft of the P. M. General, and give him discretion in establishing routes, and making contracts according to the financial condition of the department. The payment of honest debts of the country to contractors had nothing to do with the franking privilege.

Mr. Green said he was in favor of abolishing the franking privilege, but did not think this the proper place for its introduction.

Mr. Gwin was willing to make the Post Office Department self-sustaining, if it could be done with regard to the interests of the country. He wanted it enabled to get proper mail facilities for the whole country; therefore he would vote to abolish the franking privilege.

Mr. Green moved to reconsider the vote by which the proviso exempted those now entitled to the franking privilege, from prepayment of postage; which was agreed to.

Mr. Johnson, of Ark., opposed the embarrassing of the bill with the proposition to abolish the franking privilege.

After further debate by Messrs. Davis, Hunter, and others, Mr. Toombs' amendment was modified so as to require pre-payment on newspapers; which was agreed to by yeas 28, nays 26.

Mr. Trumbull moved to strike out the whole provision as amended.

The question recurred on the amendment to abolish the franking privilege.

Mr. Simmons moved pre-payment on all printed matter except newspapers and periodicals. Rejected by yeas 23, nays 30.

The question recurring on the amendment as originally reported, it was rejected, yeas 27, nays 27.

The next amendment was to appropriate hereafter the revenues of the P. O. department for the use thereof. This was introduced to enable the P. M. General, in contingencies like the present, to use the revenues of the department. Rejected.

Mr. Brown offered an amendment, that the Superintendent of Public Printing be requested to procure the printing of the P. O. blanks after thirty days notice, and award said contract to the lowest bidder. Agreed to and adjourned.

Wisconsin Legislature.

Madison, Feb. 8—3 P. M.

Assembly met at 10 a. m.—Petitions, Memorials, &c.—To vacate the plat of the village of Otterville; several memorials against the removal of the Lafayette county seat; to change the system of county government; a petition against the removal of the Iowa county seat; to vacate the village of Sacramento; petition of Mr. Nicholas for relief in relation to school land entries; petitions for State road in Eau Claire Co.; to incorporate the village of Eagleborough in Milwaukee Co.; to instruct the judiciary courts.

Bills Introduced.—To annex certain territory to Geneva school district; to vacate the plat of the village of Otterville; to vacate the plat of the village of Sacramento; to authorize the State Supt. to appropriate school monies in certain cases; to legalize the organization of west school district in the towns of Burke and Blooming Grove; to authorize the city of Milwaukee to build bridges; a bill for an act relating to holidays; to incorporate the village of Ft. Atkinson; to amend the assessment laws; in regard to the distribution of the school fund; to amend sec. 9 chap 109 of R. S., concerning mortgages; for additional terms of the circuit court in Racine county.

Bills Passed.—To amend the law authorizing a ferry across the Wisconsin river, at Prairie du Chien; to appropriate to Hiram Bond, $50; to amend sec. 80 chap 80 of R. S., relating to county officers; to amend an act relative to the sale of unripe cranberries; to amend section 27, chapter 132, relating to issues made of trial and judgment in civil cases; to authorize William Knowles to maintain a dam across the Pecatonica river; to charter the Eau Claire Manufacturing and Booming Co.; to amend section 4, chapter 124, of R. S., in regard to commencing civil actions; to permit the Dodge Co. Bank to reduce its capital; to reduce the capital stock of the Farmers & Millers Bank of Milwaukee; to amend the laws entitled of costs and fees; to vacate block 20, in Vliet's addition to Milwaukee; to authorize school money to be appropriated to Mineral Point; to amend the charter of Beaver Dam; to vacate a certain sale of school lands to Ephraim Cole; to vacate block 7, in Cross & Ludington's addition; to permit the Bank of Beloit to reduce its capital.

Several appropriation bills were then passed. The bill appropriating to Wm. E. Cramer $93, was lost.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the general file.

Adjourned.

Senate.—Bills Introduced—To authorize the Bank of Columbus to reduce its capital; to permit John Trumble to keep a ferry across Lake Pepin, in Pierce county. An act relating to Proceedings in County Courts, in certain cases.

Petitions, &c.—Of the inhabitants of Pierce county, in relation to University Lands; affidavits of W. Peck, relative to damages sustained by certain persons in running logs over the Kilbura City dam; a resolution was adopted giving to each Senator ten copies of the Laws, of last session, in the German language. Senator Virgin introduced a resolution calling on the Committee on Printing to report a bill for the payment of newspapers, and that no more papers be taken after the 1st of March.

The Senate then went into Committee of the Whole, and debated sundry bills. The bill to amend section 79, chap. 28, of R. S., entitled of School and University Lands, was indefinitely postponed. The bill to limit the liability of counties in certain cases, and the bill relating to the duties of assessors in certain cases, were discussed up to the hour of adjournment.

Washington Matters.

New York, Feb. 8—9 P. M.

The correspondence of the Post says no business will be transacted by the House the present week beyond the election of a printer, which will take place on Thursday. The Speaker will then announce his committees, and the House will adjourn over till Monday, when the work will begin in earnest.

A large majority of the members incline to hard work and a short session. Congress will adjourn by the first or middle of June, notwithstanding the vast amount of business to be done through April and May, when Congress is in session. Evening sessions will be held, and as much business transacted in thirty days as is usually done in midwinter in three months.

The Republican caucus this P. M. nominated John D. Defrees, of Indianapolis, editor of the Indianapolis Journal, for House printer, his majority being one over Mitchell, of the St. Louis News. This selection is said to be independent of any business combination with him. It is probable that a daily paper will be immediately established in Washington under his control.

The Republicans have appointed, as a Congressional Executive Committee on the part of the House, Messrs. Colgrave, Chairman, Spaulding, Washburn of Ill., Allen, Stratton and Killinger. The Republican members will appoint three of it.

The Interior Department will shortly send preliminary instructions to various Marshals for taking the next census. The schedules will soon follow.

It is arranged that the death of Senator Broderick will be announced in the Senate by Mr. Haun, and in the House by Mr. Burch.

A report prevails that the Commissioner of the Land Officer Smith, has tendered his resignation for the present.

Minister Faulkner has, in accordance with the views announced in President Buchanan's annual message, been instructed to propose to the French Government the removal of its discriminating duties, both on tonnage and on articles of the gross produce or manufacture of one country, when arriving in vessels belonging to another, which restriction seriously affects American commerce. The object is to obtain such principles of reciprocity as this Government has secured with other nations, France being the only exception.

The Speaker has completed the list of the Standing Committees but may make changes before they are announced to-morrow. New York will be represented in Committee on Commerce by John Cochrane. This gent will, at an early day, bring forward a bill heretofore reported and advocated by him to fortify the various revenue and collection laws with such modifications as may remove the objections which were formerly urged against it.

Mr. Douglas thought it unwise to encumber the Deficiency bill with such legislation as was proposed. It would delay action and keep contractors out of the money which was due them. He was ready to co-operate on a separate bill.

Mr. Foote was in favor of abolishing the franking privilege, but opposed to its introduction with this bill, as out of time and out of place.

Mr. Hall said there was a great want of efficiency in the mail service. Express companies, in his opinion, now carried one half the correspondence between cities, because they did it more rapidly and safely than the department. He would make the revenues of the department subject to a draft of the P. M. General, and give him discretion in establishing routes, and making contracts according to the financial condition of the department. The payment of honest debts of the country to contractors had nothing to do with the franking privilege.

Mr. Green said he was in favor of abolishing the franking privilege, but did not think this the proper place for its introduction.

Mr. Gwin was willing to make the Post Office Department self-sustaining, if it could be done with regard to the interests of the country. He wanted it enabled to get proper mail facilities for the whole country; therefore he would vote to abolish the franking privilege.

Mr. Green moved to reconsider the vote by which the proviso exempted those now entitled to the franking privilege, from prepayment of postage; which was agreed to.

Mr. Johnson, of Ark., opposed the embarrassing of the bill with the proposition to abolish the franking privilege.

Arrival of the North Briton.

Portland, Feb. 8—11 P. M.

The Canadian mail steamship North Briton, which left Liverpool at noon on the 25th, arrived here this evening. The advices by Canada were not telegraphed from Queenstown, owing to prostration of wires in Ireland by a heavy gale.

Another furious gale had visited the English coast, inflicting considerable damage to the shipping, &c. The American ship T. H. Fanning, from Liverpool for Cuba, went ashore near Wexford, and probably became a total wreck.

The Tallama, from Savannah, for Liverpool, was driven ashore near Fleetwood, where she remained.

Great Britain.—Parliament was opened by the Queen on the 24th.

Trial of Hazlett.

Charlestown, Feb. 8—9 P. M.

The examination of witnesses was resumed, and a large amount of testimony was taken, but few new facts were elicited. All the witnesses expressed themselves with confidence as to the identity of the prisoner.

The Grand Jury came in to-day with bills of indictment against Owen Brown, Francis J. Meriam and Jeremiah Anderson, charging them with conspiring with slaves.

Boston, Feb. 8—9 P. M.

The Traveller learns that it is in contemplation of the Legislature of Massachusetts to invite the Legislatures of Maine, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia to visit Boston on the 22d of February.

The Legislative Committee on Towns has reported a bill in favor of annexing Roxbury to Boston.

New York Matters.

New York, Feb. 8—9 P. M.

W. S. Drayton, agent of the Havre line of steamers, died this morning.

Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher, with her child and servant, were thrown from a carriage in Brooklyn to day. Mrs. B. was seriously injured, but no fears for her life are entertained. The child and servant were but slightly hurt.

The bark Emily, which was recently brot to this port as a slaver, escaped from Greenport on Saturday night last, and sailed again for the African coast, via Long Island Sound.

Rev. Dr. Brownlee is very ill, of bronchitis, and is expected to survive but a short time.

The Whigs of this city have appointed a delegation of 7, to attend the Va. Opposition convention, on the 22nd.

Richmond, Feb. 8—9 P. M.

The Whig has received a letter from a member of the Texas Legislature, stating that a resolution against sending a commissioner to a Southern conference will pass the Legislature by a large majority.

Supreme Court.

Tuesday, Feb. 7, 1860.

Cornell vs. Skinner. Opinion by Chief Justice, Justice Paine dissenting. Order of court below reversed and cause remanded.

Wiggins vs. Silverthorn. Opinion by Justice Paine. Order of court below affirmed with costs.

Beebee vs. O'Brien. Opinion by Chief Justice. Order or court below reversed with costs, and cause remanded.

Howland vs. Needham. Opinion by Chief Justice. Judgment of court below reversed with costs and *venire de novo* awarded.

Warren vs. Gordon. Opinion by Chief Justice. Judgment of county court affirmed with costs, and seven per cent. damages.

Dunham vs. Hollinghead. Opinion by Chief Justice. Order granting new trial reversed with costs.

Hafern vs. Davis. Opinion by Chief Justice. Judgment of court below reversed with costs.

Manny vs. Smith. Opinion by Chief Justice. Judgment of court below affirmed with costs, and seven per cent. damages.

Woodward vs. Howard. Opinion by Chief Justice. Judgment affirmed with costs, and seven per cent. damages.

Moir vs. Gault. Opinion by Chief Justice. Judgment reversed with costs, and cause remanded for further proceedings, in accordance with the opinion of this court.

Falkner vs. Guild. Opinion by Justice Paine. Judgment of court below reversed with costs, and *venire de novo* awarded.

Kelly vs. Corson. Opinion by Justice Cole. Motion for re-hearing denied, with $10 costs.

International Bank vs. Marine Bank.—Motion for re-hearing denied, with $10 costs.

Marine Bank vs. International Bank.—Motion for re-hearing denied, with $10 costs.

Burns vs. Dodge. Motion for re-hearing denied with $10 costs.

Burns vs. Mil. & Miss. R. R. Co. Motion for re-hearing denied with $10 costs.

Rockwell vs. Sheldon. Motion for re-hearing denied, with $10 costs.

Heath vs. Van Cott. Bill and cross bill. Motion for rehearing denied, with $10 costs.

Tisley vs. Harris. Motion for rehearing allowed.

Caldwell vs. Lawrance. Motion for rehearing denied, with $10 costs.

Byrne & Kinney vs. The State. Motion for stay of proceedings in the court below allowed, on plaintiffs in error giving recognizance in the sum of $300.

Myrick vs. McMillan. Motion to strike cause from calendar of this term, allowed.

Pfeil vs. Harbolt. Motion for further return denied.

State ex rel. Field vs. Saxton & Cutter, Affidavit filed and motion for alternative writ of mandamus. Alternative writs awarded, returnable within twenty days after service.

Amusements.

Young Men's Association Lectures.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON

Delivers the fifth Lecture of the Course,

—ON—

Thursday Evening, February 9, 1860.

AT

ALBANY HALL.

SUBJECT——"SUCCESS."

☞ Doors open at 7. Lecture at 8 o'clock.

☞ Tickets for the remaining Lectures, 50 cents; single 25 cents, at the Rooms and at the door.

feb8j2t2d

CHAPMAN'S POEM!

A TRIBUTE TO DR. KANE,

AT

ALBANY HALL.

FRIDAY EVENING, February 10,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

LIBRARY

OF THE

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION!

PROGRAMME:

1. Overture to the opera of the Barber of Seville, for orchestra, by Rossini.
2. Duetts for Baritone and Bass.
3. Solo for Cornet with accompaniment of orchestra.
4. Poem—A tribute to Kane. Written by George W. Chapman, to be read by J. B. W. Cogswell.
5. Airs from the opera of Poliuaria for orchestra.
6. Air, voices for the Violin, with accompaniment of orchestra, by Du Periot.
7. Jinl Columbia, for orchestra.

The Musical Society, Mr. Batastia, Director, Messrs. Weinberg, Marat and others, will assist.

Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

Tickets at Association Rooms and at the door 25 cents.

feb4

Tenth Annual Ball

OF

SUPPLY HOSE COMPANY NO. 1,

—AT—

WALKER HOUSE,

Tuesday Evening, February 14th, 1860.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

H. A. Starr,	M. Newbre,
H. W. Churchill,	W. F. Carter,
James White,	J. A. Pearson,
W. Southwell,	R. Hawley,
H. L.

THE SENTINEL.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY & WEEKLY.

RUFUS KING, EDITOR.

THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 9, 1860.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

A Republican State Convention will be held at the Capitol, in Madison, on Wednesday, the 29th day of February, 1860, at 12 o'clock M., to choose four delegates from the State at large, and two from each Congressional District, to represent the State of Wisconsin in the Republican National Convention to be held at Chicago on the 18th of next June, to nominate two candidates for presidential electors for the State at large, to such action as may be deemed advisable in view of the approaching election of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State; and for the transaction of such other business as may be thought calculated to advance the interests of the party and promote the success of its principles.

Each Assembly District of the State will be entitled to two delegates in such Convention, except where a district includes more than one County, when each county will be entitled to two delegates.

The committee would respectfully suggest that Assembly District Conventions to elect delegates to the State Convention be held as early as Saturday, the 18th day of February.

HORACE RUBLEE,
WM. C. ROGERS,
J. W. STEWART,
E. W. KEYES,
C. F. SOLBERG,
HENRY DOUGLASS,
JAMES MCKINSON,
BERNARD DOMSCHKE,
D. WORTHINGTON,
L. D. PAGE,
A. J. TURNER,
CHAS. G. FINNEY, JR.,
CHARLES BILLINGHURST,
L. P. FRISBY,
A. E. BOVAY,
Republican State Central Com.

Dated Madison, Dec. 29, 1859.

How They Dissolved the Union!

The South Carolina Legislature lately sent out a parcel of resolutions inviting each of the other Southern States to join in a Disunion Conference.

When they reached Texas, the Legislature eyed them suspiciously. Members remarked that Texas had had too much trouble getting *into* the Union to be in a hurry to go *out* of it. And they were summarily laid under the table.

When they reached Virginia, there was a long debate. But the Legislature finally came to the sensible conclusion that a Disunion Conference would have no power to dissolve the Union, and if it had, that wasn't what they wanted. So the resolutions were not concurred in.

When they reached Maryland, the whole Legislature *rose* up, with but two exceptions, to indignantly spurn them as an invitation to Treason, which message goes back to South Carolina, with their compliments.

Cold comfort for fire-eaters, this!

MUSICAL PRODIGY.—The Charleston *Courier* publishes a narraccount of a remarkable African boy, living in Savannah, we believe. The boy is blind, and in feature resembling an idiot. His only wonderful gift is in the power of musical composition and execution, and is entirely natural. He plays upon the piano forte, and has only to hear a piece once to reproduce it, not only accurately, but with the same shades of expression which the performer gave to it. His touch is said to be wonderfully delicate, while at the same time it has great force. That the boy's talent is not alone a development of the faculty of memory and the power of imitation, is shown by his improvisations, which the paper alluded to commends as of exceeding beauty. The countenance of the child when he is not under the influence of music is said to be almost repulsive, vacant and ugly. But the moment his fingers call the sound from his instrument, his face lights up with inspiration, and becomes absolutely beautiful. This is the idea conveyed by the editor of the Charleston *Courier*.

IN A RECENT LECTURE upon his experience in Arctic life, DR. RAE said:

"On the journey I saw a very curious instance of the sagacity of the Arctic fox. Conscious that I was aiming at him, he tucked his tail under his legs, cocked up his ears and endeavored to look as much like a harmless (which is an animal comparatively worthless) animal as possible. Another fact of this kind occurred to me whilst being detained at a particular place, where our favorite amusement was trapping wild animals. Our mode of doing this was with a spring gun, connected with a bait, which, when touched, produced the explosion. On instance showed us that a fox, either from observation of a companion's fate, or from a hard-earned experience, had gone up to the gun, bit off the cord connected with the bait, and the danger being averted, went and eat the meat in undisturbed comfort. And it is a common occurrence for the fox to make a trench up to the bait, seize the bait, and permit the charge to pass over his head."

WHEN DR. FRANKLIN'S mother-in-law first discovered that the young man had a banking-house for her daughter, that good old lady said she did not know so well about giving her daughter to a printer; there were already two printing offices in the United States, and she was not certain the country would support them. It was plain young Franklin would depend for his support on the profits of a third, and this was rather a doubtful chance. If such objection was urged to a would-be son-in-law when there were but two printing offices in the United States, how can a printer hope to get a wife now, when the census shows the number to be 15,967?

A correspondent of the Bloomville (Delaware Co., N. Y.) *Mirror*, writes from Davenport, in that county, on the 28th ult.,:—"I have just been called to witness one of the most horrible scenes I ever beheld. It was the burning of the dwelling of Mr. Luther Briggs, near the Briar street road, in this town. Everything was consumed, including five children—Ellen, aged 18; Florence, 11; Warren, 13; William, 7; and Emmett, 3 years. A boy, aged about 15 years, escaped by jumping from a window. The parents were absent on a visit."

A RATHER CURIOUS phenomenon has been observed in Worcester, Mass. An artesian well has been sunk to the depth of one hundred and twenty-three feet. Several veins of water have been struck, but not sufficient to raise the water to the surface. Lately the water in the well has been observed to rise and fall at nearly uniform periods, the fluctuations continuing from day to day. At the highest the water rises one hundred and eighteen feet, or within a few feet of the surface, and falls to one hundred and six and a half feet. No satisfactory explanation for this phenomenon has yet been obtained.

IN CINCINNATI it has been decided that the colored people are entitled to ride in the city cars. The case arose from the ejectment of a negro woman from the cars. The judge said that "no matter what class or color, so that the person behaves properly, and is not afflicted with an infectious disease, the company, as a common carrier, has no legal right to prevent him or her riding, and that this decision was founded upon the law of rail."

A WOMAN residing near the village of Hunt's Hollow, Lexington county, hung herself a few days since, under rather peculiar circumstances. She had been an attentive peruser of all newspaper information relative to the execution of John Brown, and her mind had become so far infatuated thereby as to lead her to experiment for the purpose of ascertaining the kind of physical suffering attendant upon hanging. Her experiment, however, resulted fatally.

THE ST. LOUIS DEMOCRAT states that the free negroes confined in the county jail for being found in the State without a license, received the ten stripes ordered to be inflicted by the County Commissioners, from the hands of Deputy Marshal Cunningham, and three of them were then discharged. A fourth was detained to answer another charge.

NEWSPAPER FACTS.—The Boston *Courier* will hereafter be printed in large, clear, plain type, for the benefit of the old ladies and gentlemen who form the entire class of its readers. The editor of the New York *Herald*, when he comes to any great social question, snaps up a cent to see which side he shall take.—*Springfield Republican.*

A GERMAN ASTRONOMER, M. SCHWADE, endeavors to show that certain furrow-like streaks observable upon the surface of the moon are ascribable to the existence of vegetation. These streaks appear and disappear, he says, according to the season.

THE PENITENTIARY at Foutevraud, department of Loire, France, during a terrible storm on the 3d instant, fell in with a crash, burying many of the prisoners beneath the ruins.

THE LITTLE ISLAND OF BARBADOES, it may not be generally known, is the most densely populated country in the world. With an area of 166 square miles, it contains 125,864 inhabitants.

A MERCHANT in Burlington, Vermont, having sunk his shop floor a couple of feet, announces that "in consequence of recent improvements, goods will be sold considerably lower than formerly."

GOV. WISE, during the last two years of his term in office, pardoned one hundred and sixteen convicts, commuted the punishment of twelve, and reprieved four others.

EVER SINCE there has been so great a demand for type, there has been less lead to spare for cannon balls.

Interesting Military Correspondence.

From the New York Evening Post.

STATE OF NEW YORK, } ss.
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, }

140TH REGIMENT, 12TH BRIGADE AND FIFTH DIVISION N. Y. STATE MILITIA. COMPANY X.

To Tandem Leader, Esq.:

SIR:—I have a warrant, to me directed and duly delivered, against you, for non-appearance at Company Parade, October 4th, 1859. By calling at my office and settling, you will save further expense.

FIERI FACIAS, Marshal.

Office, at the sign of the "God of War," Tinpot Alley, December 10th, 1859.

You not appearing at the Court of Appeals, to give your excuse, (if any you had,) you were fined by default.

If the above is not attended to within five days after the date on this notice, the officer having charge of its collection, will consider himself at liberty, at any moment thereafter, to pursue the course the law directs to collect the same.

No property of the delinquent, now exempt from execution, shall be exempt from the payment of this fine, $3 85.

Passed April 17, 1854.

Office hours—from A. M. to P. M.

TO MARSHAL FIERI FACIAS:

Sir:—As a retired veteran, it will always afford me pleasure to hear of the doings of my old fellow-soldiers, and especially of the gallant "1055th," whom I hold in especial esteem. May I ask, however, (more with reference to the question than to the amount involved,) that any future communications you may favor me with, (and I am indebted to you already for a number,) may be viewed as "on public service," and not attended with the unutilitarian annoyance of disbursing the paltry sum of two cents to the postman, which detracts from the greatness of the occasion in the eyes of those whom you desire to impress with a knowledge of the fact that you are in correspondence with, and consulted or called upon for material aid, or ripe experience by the military authorities of your country. The franking privilege enjoyed by the War Department, is wisely extended to our venerable general-in-chief; and why, my dear marshal, by a parity of reasoning, should it be held from you, with your large and useful military correspondence?

I will give you a case in point. General Washington (who enjoyed for life this great convenience) sends a letter to "Mad Anthony" by the ordinary course of mail, (reliable with Ben Franklin as Postmaster General,) to achieve, eventually, on its receipt, some brilliant and necessary *coup*. The whole course of the public business is delayed, and the fate of nations jeopardized, while that heroic officer (the morning being frosty,) is getting off his gloves and tugging at the pockets of his leathern gallegaskins, and fumbling out the amount of postage. You see at once that this strikes at the root of all military promptness and discipline. Although, my dear Marshal, neither a resident of the city nor subject to military duty, having humbly followed the example of Cincinnattus, and have turned my sword into a pruning-knife, you have for years favored me with a notice similar to the present, showing your zeal for the service, and that the "1055th" expects *every* man to do his duty. Ever alert to such calls, did I consider my umbrella, broomstick handle or cornstalk, necessary to render the ranks of your gallant corps more picturesque, or my $3.85 its treasury more healthy, one or both should be cheerfully given.

I am "one of the reserve of a million" my dear Marshal, and you may count upon me unhesitatingly in case of actual hostilities.—Even now your note is suggestive. The sufferings of the militia, during the struggle for independence, the poorness of their equipments, the scarcity of necessary clothing, their bloody foot prints and wretched pay and subsistence, are themes dear to every patriot. Prescott, at Bunker Hill, offered to answer for his militia if stationed behind a fence, and claims that they were not afraid of being hit in the face, but in the legs. The Continentals always calculated on the same *modesty* when they served together in a fair stand-up fight. The reasons were that they *were modest* in displaying their tatter-demalion array to their well-clad opponents. Murat, the soldier of courts as well as of camps, desired, on the contrary, that his executioners should dire low and *spare his face*. He was always gorgeous in his attire. Do I make myself clear, my dear Marshal? The "1055th" is a regiment which, from its peculiar organization, would always do better service behind a fence, leaving to the "7th" and other corps the duties of the field.

The "1055th" is purely Republican in its inception, a hasty levy without uniformity in dress, arms or equipments, called together to serve their country on street corners on the 14th of October, yearly, when duty calls to arms. How delightful, then, the state of fact which your note reveals! Assuming that you have a full muster roll, from the fact that you have exhausted your popular district and call into service the country gentlemen sojourning temporarily in the city, you cannot probably show less than eight hundred warriors on your roster. Of these it is liberal to allow that four hundred actually appear on the tented field, or inglorious-ly pay their seventy-five cents at the City Hall, a base compromise to which no patriot will submit. This leaves four hundred who contribute their $3 35 to the regimental fund, an aggregate of $1,540 to meet contingent expenses, showing a healthy state. It has been said that the English government allowed the Prince of Hesse-Cassel $5 for each Hessian soldier's body, soul and boots, with a slight additional sum if he was killed in his service. The "1056th" grant immunity from danger to cravens at $3 85 per head, and the "1055th" is apparently one of the poorest and most republican of any corps.

It is our privilege dear Marshal, to be members of a mighty and powerful republic, which wisely guards against the sufferings of Valley Forge in its future. Of course, the *officers* of the "1055" are brilliant in their plumage, and form a skeleton organization which may be elaborated and must be supported. Tell me when you write me again, dear Marshal, how the $1,540 is expended. If the regiment, on its peace establishment, is more a matter of form than of substance, the officers, at least are gallant sons of Mars. Is their mess well supplied? Does the bowl pass freely at High Courts Martial? Does the band discourse sweet music under the balcony moonlight nights? Is Pistol still the Ancient, and are those jovial dogs, Nym and Bardolph, still attached?

In conclusion, my dear Marshal, if you have shown the same zeal in rallying recruits to the standard of your corps in all cases that you have in mine, promotion awaits you, and your next letter will be signed and franked as a veritable Field Marshal, a rank which we need and you deserve.

Your obedient servant,
TANDEM LEADER,
Ci devant Colonel in the Militia of the State.

MISHAPS OF A NEWLY MARRIED COUPLE.—The Falls River *News* relates an "affecting" incident which happened recently in that city:

"A gentleman in New Bedford became united on Wednesday in the silken cords of matrimony to one of the fair ladies of that beautiful city. Soon after the ceremony, the happy pair took the cars for Fall River, intending to take the steamboat for New York, en route for St. Louis. Arriving about six P. M., the happy bridegroom left the lovely bride safely on board the steamer, and the bridal stateroom having been secured, and all the little etceteras duly arranged, the bridegroom, with many protestations of enduring love, and sundry tender adieus, took a temporary leave of his newly made bride, while he went up street to attend to some business affairs. Business dispatched, the bridegroom prepared to return to the arms of his lovely bride, when, on comparing watches with a friend, he discovered to his great dismay that his timekeeper had played him false and was half an hour behind time! He darted off through the streets like a rocket, his coat tails streaming in the wind, and made remarkably quick time to the steamboat wharf, but, alas, only in season to see the boat moving off and an impassable gulf between him and the dearest object of his affections.

At the instance of a friend, the bereaved bridegroom availed himself of the telegraph to intercept the steamer at Newport, and his bride left the boat there and awaited the arrival of her disconsolate lord. The telegraph is a great social institution, truly.

IS THE ICE of salt water fresh? is a question not unfrequently asked. An answer is furnished by Capt. McClintock in his interesting diary of his late successful Arctic voyages. Under date of Nov. 25th, 1857, he writes:

"By my desire Dr. Walker is occupied in making every possible experiment upon freezing salt water; the first crop of ice is salt, the second less so, the third produces drinkable water, and the fourth is fresh.

"Frosty efflorescence appear upon ice formed at low temperatures in calm weather—it is brine expressed by the act of freezing. We need not wonder that dogs, when driven hard over this ice, which cuts their feet, suffer intense pain, and often fall down in fits; nor that snow, falling upon young sea ice, wholly or partially thaws, even when the temperature is but little above zero. When near the freezing point the young ice thus coated over becomes sludgy and unsafe."

"Mother," said a little urchin the other day, "why are the orphans the happiest children in the world?" "They are not, my boy; but what makes you ask the question?" "Because they have no mothers to spank them."

"Come here, you mischievous rascal!"—"Won't you whip me, father?" "No."—"Will you swear you won't?" "Then I won't come, for Parson Atwood says, 'He that will swear, will lie.'"

The Rat.

From the American Stock Journal.

Few people have any idea of the liberality with which rats are distributed over the habitable globe. In our great cities they swarm in sewers and cellars; in the country they infest every house and barn, and throng up and down our formed partitions, finding access to every part of the house; and even in the South Sea Islands they exist plentifully, and are sometimes the only inhabitants. Rats are to the earth as sparrows are to the air—universally present, yet, owing to their habits, they are rarely seen.

The rapid spread of the rat is owing to the great boldness with which he follows man and his commissariat wherever he goes. Almost every ship that leaves port for a long voyage takes its rats as regularly as its crew, and by this means "your traveled rat" has become by no means a rarity. He may land at an Asiatic port, or again take passage for a strange country, perhaps ending his voyage in some uninhabited island where the ship touches for water. If no more convenient means of passing between ship and shore presents itself, he hesitates not to swim, making his entrance or exit from the ship by climbing the cable by which the ship is moored. For the prevention of this the sailors are in the habit of stopping up the hawser holes or running the cable through a birch broom, which effectually prevents their entrance. When once on board they are secure as long as the cargo lasts, provided they can command the great necessary—water. When this is well guarded, and no rain enables them to drink upon deck, they are sometimes reduced to such straits as to attack the spirit casks, and get so drunk as to be unable to get home.

It seems strange that an animal which shows itself so sagacious in pursuit of food, should possess so scanty a cerebral development as the rat. So cunning is he that his most common tricks are sometimes received as mere fables. Such is the account given of their way of stealing eggs—one lying on his back, grasping the egg with his forepaws, and the other hauling him away by the tail. But it is said that they will even carry eggs from the bottom to the top of the house, lifting them up from stair to stair, one rat standing on his hind legs and pushing them up, and the other lifting them up with his fore paws. The trick of extracting oil from Florence flasks by dipping in their tails is well known. But the sagacity of the rat is also shown to great advantage in the defence of its life against assailants. When a full grown rat was placed in a close room with but one window, with a large strong ferret, the tactics of the former prevailed over the strength of the latter, after a long contest. The rat, having discovered that there was no means of escape, uttered a shrill squeak, and immediately, without hesitation, took up his position under the window, thus gaining advantage of the light at the outset. The ferret now approached, ready to seize his prey, but had scarcely got within two feet of his foe before the rat, with a loud cry, rushed at his antagonist, and inflicted a severe wound on his head and neck. This was repeated at intervals, the rat always eluding the grasp of the ferret, with every attack inflicting a severe wound, and finally fairly beating him off,—absolutely bitten into shreds over the head and neck. The ferret ordinarily prevails by retaining his hold when once he fastens on his prey, sucking his life-blood meanwhile. The snake prevails by his venom. Many anecdotes are told of tame rats. One belonging to an omnibus driver in London, was accustomed to be put in the boot to protect his master's dinner. He could resist all temptations except in the form of plum-pudding—though he kept all the plunderers away, he invariably ate his fill himself.

The rat has many enemies—the weasel, the skunk, the otter, the dog, the cat, and the snake hunt him without mercy. But man is the most relentless and destructive enemy. In China he is killed for food, and dried split rats are sold as a delicacy. The Chiffoniers of Paris feed on them without reluctance. In England, Gipsies continue to eat such as are caught in sacks and in barns. At the siege of Malta, when the French were hard pressed, rats fetched a dollar apiece; but those caught in a granary brought a double price. But man directs his hostilities against the rat chiefly because he considers him a nuisance. Traps are of little use, for a rat will never enter a trap which one of his kind has fretted and rubbed. Poison is more effectual, but hardly safe. If arsenic is used, the poisoned rats immediately make for the water to quench their thirst, and may drown themselves in an in-door cistern. Even poisons not liable to this objection, are apt to leave the carcasses of dead rats in places where, by their intolerable smell, they will render rooms, or even houses, uninhabitable. Cats are able in this country to keep the rats under to a great extent. In some countries the rats themselves are caught while young, and by good feeding, grow to an enormous size, and entirely rid the place of their own kind. The experienced rat-catcher, however, who by long habit and experience has grown familiar with his adversary's haunts and tactics, is the best and cheapest remedy for a rat. In England, rat-catching has become a regular trade, and a professor of the art will clear a house or a farm-yard, where a novice would take only a few straggling adventurers and put the rest on their guard. T.

ORDER OF RANK AMONG FURS.—A large proportion of the furs used in this country and elsewhere, are derived from Russia and London; an I although England does not use expensive furs, yet London is the great fur mart of the world. The ermine is considered the most precious, and next to that the Russian sable; but the real sables are rare, for according to our latest Russian statistics, only 25,000 skins of the beautiful little animal ware produced during an entire year in the Czar's Empire. The prices paid for them are almost fabulous, a fine set being worth $2,000. The sable fur lining of one of the Emperor's cloaks, exhibited at the World's Fair in 1851, was valued at £1,000. Next to the sable in popularity and costliness, ranks the marten, or American sable—a fur rich and high priced, yet so fashionable as to be almost universally sought for. The Hudson Bay sable are next in value, and are almost as expensive as the Russian. Next is the mink, pre-eminent for beauty, wear, and durability. It is not perhaps so delicate looking as the stone marten, or so artful looking as the African monkey, or so captivating as the ermine; but it is quiet and graceful and wears chiefly than these all.

Besides the mink, the stone marten, the Fitch, the Siberian squirrel, and the Persian and Russian lamb, are in daily use. The skin of the black bear forms the most magnificent sleigh robes—a good turn out of which, including robe and apron, costs upwards of $100. The Canadian furs most esteemed in Europe, and of which they have no representatives, are the black fox and the silver fox. These are found only in the Hudson's Bay Territory, or on the north shore of the St. Lawrence. The raccoon and muskrat are also confined exclusively to this continent. In England valuable furs are but little worn—the climate not requiring the lengthened wear of furs at any one time. The muskrat and the rabbit, and the American hare, dyed, form therefore, the bulk of the furs worn there. The value of those exported from the United States, in 1858, was $1,116,041.—*Courier & Enquirer.*

SPIRITUALISM IN THE UNITED STATES.—The *Fourth Annual Spiritual Register* for 1860, published by U. Clark, of Auburn, contains some statistics which indicate a rapid increase of believers in Spiritualism in this country and elsewhere, and a corresponding increase of spiritual literature:

According to the *Register*, there are one million five hundred and thirty-seven thousand believers in the United States, and sixty-three thousand in the Canadas, Cuba and South America, making a total of 1,600,000 in America. In the State of New York there are 420,000; in Ohio, 200,000; in Illinois, 100,000; in Massachusetts, 150,000; in Michigan and Wisconsin, 80,000 each; in Maine, 50,000; in Missouri, 32,000; and in Pennsylvania, 40,000. The believers in the Southern States are less numerous than in the Eastern and Western. South Carolina and Arkansas are set down at 3,000 each, and Kansas, Nebraska, Oregon and New Mexico at 2,000 each. Every State and Territory is represented as having believers.—Florida, containing fewer than any other, is set down at 1,000.

It is claimed that during the year there has been an increase of 160,000. Besides this great number are claimed five million "nominal believers."

The compiler of these statistics gives no authority for his estimates, and it is probable that they are chiefly founded on conjecture.

According to the same authority there are 226 "trance" speaking mediums in this country, and 308 "test," "healing" and other mediums, 182 spiritual preachers or speakers, 1,500 places where spiritual meetings are held regularly or occasionally, 600 different books or pamphlets on Spiritualism and thirty periodicals, with 200,000 circulation, devoted to the subject.

MACHINE POETRY.—The Shylock, who, with head erect with honest people mingles, should cease to shave his fellow men and go to shaving shingles. The lawyer would be better off, his conscience far less pliant, who owned a little farm in fee, and made that farm his client. We have some doctors in our midst, whose talents they should use, by practicing the healing art—healing boots and shoes. The minister, whose sage advice a useful moral teaches, should mind and "watch as well as pray," and practice what he preaches. The world should have its docket called, and sluggards all defaulted, and those should be the "upper ten" whom labor had exalted.

Shrewd inquiries are being made whether the cup of sorrow has a saucer. Can any one tell us?

A Danish Ballad.

[Translated for the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

Grandmother is very old; she is wrinkled and white haired, but her eyes are soft and bright; she tells the prettiest stories, and she has a silk gown worked with great flowers which makes a loud rustling against the walls.

Grandmother knows many things, for she has lived a long, long time—a great while before father and mother; this is certain.

Grandmother has a psalm book with a silver clasp, and she reads very often in this book. In the middle of the volume is a rose, pressed out and dried, which is not as pretty as the roses in the conservatory; yet grandmother regards it with a smile of happiness, and tears come to her eyes! Why does grandmother gaze upon that dried flower in her old psalm book?

Dost thou desire to know? Whenever one of grandmother's tears falls upon that flower it lits up its stem, its leaves resume their colors, it fills the room with its perfume, and then the walls fall asunder, the earth disappears, and on all sides around grandmother spreads the green, beautiful forest, where the sun scarcely pierces the foliage.

And then grandmother is young again; she is a charming young girl with blond locks and fresh cheeks; she is fair and brilliant, no flower is brighter. By her side is seated a handsome, graceful young man, who presents her a rose, as she smiles. Grandmother never smiles since in that way. Ah, yes, even now she smiles again as then.

He is gone; a thousand visions and a thousand thoughts have taken his place. The handsome young man is gone; the rose is spread out in the psalm book; grandmother falls back in her large arm-chair; she gazes on the faded rose spread upon the open book; grandmother is dead!

She was put in the black coffin, wrapped in white linen; she was so handsome! Her eyes were closed, but every wrinkle had disappeared; she lay there with a smile on her lips; her face surrounded with her venerable, silvered locks; none were afraid to look at her; it was still grandmother, so good and so beloved. The psalm book was placed in her coffin, under her head; she had so desired it, and the rose was in the book, and then they buried grandmother.

On her grave, close to the church wall, was planted a rose-bush, whose roses waved in the wind and said: "It is pleasant to breathe in the dew and the moonbeams. If we are the freshest, some loved hand will come and gather us for the fairest maiden.—Let us summon all our brilliancy and perfume."

And the nightingale heard what the roses murmured, and it carolled in honor of the rose which the young girl had placed in her psalm book, of the rose which was faithfully kept until the cheeks, once so fresh, became wrinkled! It is so pleasant to live in a loved one's memory!

And as the nightingale sang, the church organ pealed out those grand and beautiful psalms which were in the book beneath grandmother's head, and the moon shone down with all its brilliancy.

Necessary Qualifications of a Conductor on a City Railroad Car.

1. Dirty hands.
2. Utter disregard of the domestic product, corn.
3. Farsightedness; or faculty for not seeing persons who wish to ride, until the car has left them three blocks behind.
4. Inventive genius; or faculty for discovering what never exists in horse-cars, namely, "plenty of room."
5. Love for ventilation; or knack of keeping the front door wide open on cold nights while joking with the driver.
6. Politeness mingled with authority of tone, so as to be able to say: "Now, step lively, old lady! Don't keep us waiting here all day!"
7. Coolness, so that when he loses your quarter in the straw, he may know how to tell you "not to mind it—you can take it out in rides."
8. Humor; or a fondness for starting the car just before you step off, thereby causing you to shoot forth into the mud like Croton from a hydrant.
9. Cleanliness; or a passion for cleaning his nails over silk dresses.
10. Mystification; or a capacity for mistaking Thirtieth for Thirteenth street.
11. An eye to the beautiful; or habit of staring ladies out of countenance or out of the car.
12. Valorous turn; or fondness for "knocking down."
13. Disinterestedness—when the track is obstructed. This virtue will invariably lead the conductor to a neighboring saloon until all obstacles are removed.

CHANGE IN THE MEANING OF WORDS.—The changes in the habits, customs and business of society is wonderfully illustrated in the gradual changes that have been made in the meaning of words. We subjoin a few curious specimens:

Climate—At present, the temperature of a region, but once, a region itself.

Corpse—Now used only for the body abandoned by the spirit of life, but once for the body of the living man equally as of the dead.

Desire—"To desire" is only to look *forward* with longing, now the word has lost the sense of regret or looking *back* upon the lost but still loved.

Ensure—None of our dictionaries, as far as we can observe, have taken notice of an old use of this word—namely, to betroth, and thus make *sure* the future husband and wife to each other.

Hag—One of the many words which, applied formerly to both sexes, are now restrained only to one.

Mountebank—Now *any* antic fool, but once restrained to the quack doctors, who, at fairs and such places of resort, having *mounted* on a *bank or bench*, from thence proclaimed the virtues of their drugs.

Quiz—None formerly, as now, the servant of the inn, having care of the horses, but the inn-keeper or host, the "hostler" himself.

Shrew—There are at present no "shrews" save female ones; but the word, like so many others which we have met with, now restrained to one sex, was formerly applied to both.

Sonnet—A "sonnet" now must consist of exactly fourteen lines, neither more nor less, and these with a fixed arrangement, though admitting a certain relaxation of the rhymes; but sonnet used often to be applied to *any* shorter poem, especially of an amatory kind.

Stove—This word has much narrowed its meaning. Bath, hot-house, any room where air or water were artificially heated, was a "stove" once.

Tobacconist—Now the seller, once the smoker of tobacco.

Uncouth—Now, unformed in manner, ungraceful in behavior; but once, simply unknown.

Vance—Now to shrink or start away, as in pain, from a stroke or touch, but used always by our earliest authors in the sense of to kick.

GIGANTIC TELESCOPE.—The stupendous telescope which has been constructed for Mr. Craig, the eminent English astronomer, has a tube which, together with an eye piece, at the narrow end and a deep cap at the other, is eighty-five feet in length. Its exterior is of bright metal, the inner is painted black. The focal distance varies from seventy-six to eighty five feet. The tube at its greatest circumference measures thirteen feet, and this part is about twenty-four feet from the object-glass.

Two glasses are used, one of flint, the other of plate glass. The plate glass lens has a positive focal length to thirty feet and one and a half inches; its refractive index is 1,5103. The flint glass lens has a negative focal length of forty nine feet and ten and a half inches, and the refractive index of this glass is 1,6308. These two lenses, placed in contact, are used in combination and constitute the achromatic object-glass, the focal length of which is seventy-six feet to parallel rays—that is, to all celestial objects, and it would be eighty-five feet focal length only to objects of about seven hundred feet distance from the object glass.

A popular notion of the extraordinary power of this instrument is conveyed by the statement, that by it a quarter-inch letter can be read at the distance of half a mile.—Notwithstanding the immense size of the instrument, the machinery is such that it can move either in azimath or up to the altitude of eighty degrees, with as much ease and rapidity as an ordinary telescope, and from the nature of the mechanical arrangements, with far greater certainty as to its results.

FURNITURE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING PURCHASED the entire interest of August Fierstein and Wm. Bloodgood, in the firm of

NOYES, FLERTZHEIM & CO.

Will continue the

Furniture and Upholstery

Business in all its branches at the

OLD STAND,

And he hopes, by constant attention to business to merit what has been so liberally bestowed on the old Firm, the patronage of his friends and the public generally. WM. A. NOYES.

oct14dawly

SAPONIFIER,

OR

CONCENTRATED POTASH

More than Double the Strength of Ordinary Potash

FOR MAKING SOAP WITHOUT LIME, with little trouble and at trifling expense. The cheapest article ever discovered for the purpose.—One pound will make twelve or fifteen gallons of good Soft Soap, or nine pounds Hard Soap. Printers will find it a superior article for cleaning type. It is perfectly soluble and free from impurities.

Broken in small lumps and put up in 1, 2, 4 and 10 cans.

Manufactured at the CHALLENGE CHEMICAL WORKS, Brooklyn, and sold by

E. R. DUBKEE & CO.,
oct18 1t dawly is 151 Pearl Street, New York.

Wants.

WANTED.

WANTED, TO BUY 20 HORSES within a fortnight, 4 to 7 years old. For particulars enquire of J. Schlatter, European Hot, East Water st.

feb7 3t daw

WANTED.

TO EXCHANGE VALUABLE REAL Estate, Pine Land or Lumber for a Stock of Goods. Address box 53 Oshkosh, Wis.

WANTED TO PURCHASE. THE INTEREST of a Temperance Restaurant already established, at a flourishing town, or Railroad Station in this State or Michigan. Address, stating particulars, box 1929 Milwaukee Post Office. oct25

CITY AUCTION ROOM.

ANY ONE IN OUR CITY WHO HAS Bonds and Mortgages to exchange for goods call at my store. CALEB WALL.

CITY AUCTION ROOM.

WANT TO PURCHASE FROM TEN or fifteen thousand dollars worth of property in the city limits. Said property want to purchase by the acre. Apply to CALEB WALL.

For Sale or Rent.

Steamboat City of Cleveland FOR SALE.

THE STEAMER CITY OF CLEVELAND was built by Bidwell, Banta & Co., in the year 1857, and is of seven hundred and eighty-eight tons burthen, or thereabouts.

This Steamer has ample passenger accommodations, is a well formed and strong boat, as a first class passenger boat; her capacity for freight and passengers is fully equal (if not superior) to any steamer on the Lakes of her tonnage, and is classed in first class sea boat.

The Boat will be sold on very favorable terms, both as to price and terms of payment, and to parties desiring to purchase a Steamboat a rare opportunity is offered. A full and perfect title will be guaranteed to the purchaser. For further particulars enquire of PASCALL P. PRATT,

Of the firm of Pratt & Co., Buffalo.

jan25 2m dawtmo

ALSO FOR SALE,

THE THREE SCHOONERS, TO WIT: Schooner ELIZA LOGAN, tonnage 369 tons; Schooner WILLIAM OF THE WIND, tonnage 370; Schooner GOV. HUNT, tonnage 150 70-95.

Either or all of the above named vessels will be sold on liberal terms. Apply to PRATT & CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

jan25 2m dawtmo

CITY AUCTION ROOM.

THE OFFICE ROOMS OVER THE Railroad Offices, corner of East Water and Wisconsin streets, I will rent until the 1st of May next. One best location in the city. CALEB WALL.

oct7

ALCOHOL STILLS FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS FOR SALE two Copper Alcohol Stills, one with a capacity of forty gallons per run, the other of sixty gallons. They will be sold very cheap for cash or good approvable paper, and may be personally inspected by application. For further particulars enquire of, or apply to DANIEL CHASE, Copper Smith, No. 37 State street, Rochester, N. Y.

aug23 6m dtf

Auction Sales.

CITY AUCTION ROOM,

NUMBER 146 EAST WATER STREET, Milwaukee. CALEB WALL will sell all descriptions of goods at his stand for advance on all goods, and sell at public or private sale. sept1

WILLIAMS & RODWAY,

Auction and Commission Merchants,

LAND AGENTS AND MONEY BROKERS,

19 WISCONSIN STREET, 19.

WILL GIVE PARTICULAR ATTENTION to the sale of Furniture, Dry Goods, and every description of Merchandize, at their Sale room or at any part of the City or County.

☞ Liberal advances on consignments, and prompt returns made.

N. B.—Bonds, Notes, and Mortgages negotiated.

R. WILLIAMS. W. H. RODWAY.

Milwaukee, January 17, 1859. jan18 6m dtf

Groceries and Provisions.

IMPORTED WINES & LIQUORS, AT WHOLESALE.

J. W. LEDYARD,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS.

OFFERS TO THE TRADE AND ALL who desire genuine articles, fine old Cognac Brandy, from vintage of 1815. Also, Scotch, Macfarlane, Swan and Julin Glen Old Scotch and Monongahela, Old Bourbon and Rye Whiskies. Ports, Sherries and Madeiras. Champagne of the most favorite brands: Jamaica and St. Croix Rum; old Tom Gin, Holland Gin, Bitters and Cordials of all kinds. Fine Havana Segars, &c., &c.

With unsurpassed facilities for obtaining PURE LIQUORS direct from FIRST HANDS, I am prepared to furnish GENUINE LIQUORS at LOWER PRICES than can be found at any similar house in this city.

Orders from the interior respectfully solicited, to which particular attention will be given, apply to

DANIEL CHASE, Copper Smith, No. 37 State street, Rochester, N. Y.

oct26 6m dtf

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19 WISCONSIN STREET, 19.

WILL GIVE PARTICULAR ATTENTION to the sale of Furniture,

Special Notices.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!

DON'T FAIL TO PROCURE MRS. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething. It has no equal on earth. It greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing inflamation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful Female Physicians in New England, and has been used with never failing success in millions of cases.

We believe it is the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children, whether it arises from teething or any other cause.

If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well tried remedy.

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS A BOTTLE.

☞ None genuine unless the fac simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world. Office No. 13 Cedar-street, New York.

Sold in Milwaukee by John Rice.

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THE PUBLIC BLESSING WHICH IS now so universally admitted to exist in Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters, is every day demonstrated by their astonishing efficacy in the cases which they are announced to cure. All the complaints of the stomach and bowels, weakness of the digestive organs and of the system generally, bilious and liver affections, night fevers, head aches, piles costiveness, consumption, rheumatism, scurvy, impurity of the blood, or blotched and sallow complexions, soon yield to their curative properties. A single trial invariably secures them the title of the best family medicine now before the public. For sale by the proprietor, W. B. MOFFAT, at his office, 335 Broadway, and by Store Keepers and Druggists generally. oct18&2dtw&wly

KENOSHA WATER CURE

IS PERMANENTLY LOCATED IN ONE of the most healthy cities on Lake Michigan, between Milwaukee and Chicago, and has been thoroughly refitted and enlarged so as to accommodate a large number of patients. Experienced nurses are constantly employed to attend all patients at the Cure. Dr. Seeley is the attending physician, whose reputation is unequaled in the entire west.

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E. PENNOYER, Proprietor, Or,
H. T. SEELEY, M. D.

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Drugs and Medicines.

150	bbls	Alcohol,
150	bbls	Alcohol,
150	bbls	Alcohol,
150	bbls	Alcohol,
150	bbls	Alcohol,
150	bbls	Alcohol,
75	bbls	Burning Fluid,
75	bbls	Burning Fluid,
75	bbls	Burning Fluid,
75	bbls	Burning Fluid,
75	bbls	Burning Fluid,
75	bbls	Burning Fluid,
100	bbls	Camphene,
100	bbls	Camphene,
100	bbls	Camphene,
100	bbls	Camphene,
100	bbls	Camphene,
100	bbls	Camphene,

At wholesale only, by

jan23 H. BOSWORTH & SONS.

JOHN RICE,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

No. 83 East Water Street, Milwaukee.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM PITKIN & BRENNERS, of Louisville, a supply of SARSAPARILLA HERBS, (Cook's) Hemp, Mint and Hops, put up in small packages, suitable for retailing, 50 packages in a bale which I am selling at a low figure. Also a full supply of

JAPONICA,
GUM CAMPHOR,
SPONGES,
GLAUBER SALT,
SALPETRE,
ALUM,
CREAM TARTAR,
BAKING SODA,
LICORICE,
FARINACEOUS,
CASTOR OIL,
OLIVE OIL,
OPIUM,
QUININE,
MORPHINE,
ALCOHOL,
BURNING FLUID,
CAMPHENE,
TURPENTINE,
MACHINE OIL,
LINSEED OIL,
WHITE LEAD,

And a full assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Glass Ware, Spices, &c., &c. aug3

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

HENRY FESS, JR.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST,

195 East Water Street, Milwaukee.

20 BARRELS WINTER BLEACHED White Oil, for sale by HENRY FESS, Jr., Druggist.

BOERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS. 5 gross received and for sale by HENRY FESS, Jr., jan19 Wholesale Agent for Milwaukee.

REED'S BAKING POWDERS, FOR sale, by the gross or dozen, also, at retail. HENRY FESS, Jr., Druggist.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—30 CASES RECEIVED, and for sale by HENRY FESS, Jr., 195 East Water st.

AYERS' CHERRY PECTORAL, FOR sale by HENRY FESS, Jr., Druggist.

WINTER STRAINED LARD OIL.—10 bbls received and for sale by HENRY FESS, Jr., Druggist.

50 BOXES SPERM CANDLES, FOR sale by HENRY FESS, Jr., 195 East Water St.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN WINDOW Glass, all sizes. A large lot in store and for sale by HENRY FESS, Jr., Druggist. 195 East Water St.

BURNING FLUID, FOR SALE BY HENRY FESS, Jr., Druggist.

Banking and Exchange.

ARMSTRONG, SPINK & CO.,

BANKERS,

CORNER OF HURON AND EAST WATER Streets, buy and sell Foreign and Domestic Exchange, uncurrent money, Gold, &c. Are prepared to draw direct on England, Ireland Scotland Wales, and the principal cities on the Continent of Europe.

Milwaukee, Nov. 10th, 1859. nov10dly1975

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BANKER & DEALER IN EASTERN EXCHANGE

PURCHASES AND NEGOTIATES Good Business Paper; will negotiate the sale of Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages East.

☞ Also Agent for the sale of Philadelphia Fire Proof and Burglar Proof Iron Safes, suitable for Bankers and others, being one of the best kinds of Fire and Burglar Proof Safes combined made in America; at prices from $50 to $700 each, according to size.

☞ OFFICE, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Spring street Bridge. jy21l565dly

PRICE, FARMER & CO.,

Bankers, and Dealers in Exchange,

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THE STEAM SONG.

The following poem is not new, but it will never become old. When it originally appeared the *House Journal* pronounced it "very remarkable." It is by GEORGE CUTLER, a western man.

Harness me down with your iron bands;
Be sure of your curb and rein;
For I scorn the power of your puny hands,
As the conquer scorns a chain!

How I laughed as I lay concealed from sight
For many a weary hour,
At the childish boast of human might,
And the pride of human power!

When I saw an army upon the land,
A navy upon the seas,
Creeping along, a snail-like band,
Or waiting the wayward breeze;—
When I marked the peasant kindly rear
With the tail he faintly bore,
As he feebly turned at the tardy wheel,
Or tugged at the weary oar:—

When I measured the panting courser's speed,
The flight of the carrier dove,
As they bore a king decreed,
Or the kiss of the sister and love;—
I could not but think how the world would feel,
As these were outstripped afar,
When I should be bound to the rushing keel,
Or chained to the flying car;

Ha, ha, ha! they found me at last;
They invited me forth at length,
And I rushed to my throne with a thunder blast
And I laughed in my iron strength!
Oh! then I was a glorious sight,
On the earth and ocean wide,
Where now my fiery armies range,
Nor wait for wind or tide.

Hurrah, hurrah! the waters o'er;
The mountain's steep decline;
Time—space—have yielded to my power—
The world—the world is mine!
The rivers the sun hath earliest blest,
Or those where his beams decline:
The giant streams of the queenly West,
Or the orient floods divine.

The ocean pale whene'er I sweep,
To hear my strength rejoice,
And the monsters of the briny deep
Cower, trembling at my voice.
I carry the wealth and the lord of wealth,
The thoughts of the godlike mind;
The soul legs after my flying forth,
The lightning is left behind.

In the darksome depth of the fathomless mine
My fearless arm doth play,
Where the rocks never saw the sun's decline,
Or the dawn of the glorious day.
I bring earth's glittering jewels up
From its hidden caves below,
And I make the fountain's crystle cup
With a crystal gush o'erflow!

I blow the bellows I forge the steel;
In all the shops of trade;
I hammer the ore and turn the wheel,
Where my arms of strength are made.
I manage the furnace, the mill, the mint—
I carry, I spin, I weave;
And all my doings I put in print,
On every Saturday eve.

I've no muscle to weary, no breast to decay,
No bones to be "laid on the shelf,"
And soon I intend you may "go and play,"
While I manage the world by myself.
But harness me down with your iron bands,
Be sure of your curb and rein;
For I scorn the strength of your puny hands,
As the tempest scorns a chain!

[Written expressly for the Daily Sentinel.]

TWENTY STEPS TO ONE WOMAN'S HEART.

[CONTINUED.]

I then narrated what had occurred at the acquiduct, and how I had erected a summer house on the "neutral ground."

"So you intend to walk over there daily and sing 'walk into my parlor;' well it looks something like a plan. Her father has no doubt cut you off and given her her orders. The neutral ground will meet him with a ruse as good as his own. You will strive only to get near her, and by slow approaches insinuate yourself into her heart; you will teach her to love you, and that accomplished, parental interdicts and opposition are mere straws. You cannot see it, eh—leave it to me—the way shall be paved, trust me. Mary shall be pioneer siren, and woo the lady into the same convenient arbor, where I shall daily pour forth rich old tales of love and chivalry, and sing ditties redolent with sentiments—picking my guitar like a veritable troubadour. Then, when the thing has fallen into a habit—a matter of course—you will come in to fill up the party. Can't you see, my Endymion!"

"No," I answered, "It all sounds like twaddle to me."

"Well, tell me what you erected the new summer house for, if not with a hope that Blanche would be likely at some time to enter it; if not, with the promise that you would be somewhat in her way over there."

"I admit it was with some such idea."

"Then listen to me. Mary shall invite Blanche to that very summer house to-morrow. And you shall be there because I will it, and I will then open a bundle of manuscript, I have, containing the true account of the exploits of the Alpine Club—of whom Jerry Northeral and Rutland, and at one time myself, were members—do you understand, my Endymion a marvelous warp of adventure, shall be dealt out at stated intervals, leaving each time a margin for after considerations, going's home impressions, the attrition of conversation which shall wear away even the stony heart, drop by drop—a trio of acquaintances ripening under the old trees in mellow romance to tender lovers—the—"

"All of which, my dear Chartsey, presupposes a willingness on the lady's part."

"Not at all. We don't propose any such thing. According to your own telling, she ovinced a preference for you once. I now insist that you shall conquer her fairly by a gradual and sytematic plan. Every chapter of the Alpine Club, I insist, will be a step nearer her heart. Are you so stupid to see that if she listens she is lost."

"To tell the truth, Chartsey, I can't see any such thing, even supposing she could be got to listen, a preliminary you seem to treat too lightly."

"Will you leave it to me?"

"Willingly."

"Then I shall have the pleasure of conducting you step by step up the portal of the courts of Love.

Mary's arrival gave a new aspect to things at Lazylake. I took especial pleasure in showing her the new summer house, and in going over the grounds. As might have been expected, before the next day was over, as I was sitting in my room, turning over a number of old letters, Chartsey came up to the door, and looking in, said:

"I told you so. They're together already," and going to a favorable window he pointed in the direction of the "neutral ground." "There they sit, in that latest temple just as unwittingly as though nothing of the kind had ever been planned. All accidental, my Endymion, but auspicious. Now I'll just go down and lay the train. Promise me that you will keep at a safe distance. Don't hazard everything by being impetuous. Keep away from the temple, until I invite you," and away he went.

Shortly afterwards I hailed John, and bidding him bring my horse, resolved on absenting myself for the rest of the day.

It was late in the evening when I saw Chartsey again. Merlin was "waiting tea" for me, and Chartsey and Mary were playing at backgammon in the twilight. Tranquil picture. The shades of evening seemed less forboding now that there was a woman at Lazylake. Could anything be fraught with more danger to a susceptible young man, than such scenes. Was it any wonder that I drank of the inspiration of the place, and grew sentimental. Mary was so sanguine of happiness, repeating plans of enjoyment and recounting praiseworthy projects for the future.

I could not but envy my sister and Chartsey. Such a serene existence seemed to open before them. They were up and off o'er the hill long before I awoke in the morning, and came back, smelling of wild flowers, and jubilant with the exercise. They explored the darkest nooks on the river, and in the heat of the afternoon might be seen in the new summer house, Mary busy with some inextricable worsted, and Chartsey eloquent over a book. Then I became aware one day that they were not alone. I levelled my opera glass from a distance, and recognized Blanche, but would not intrude myself. Chartsey had made me promise, and so I lingered at a distance, and caught imperfect glimpses of the beauty under the trees.

But such restriction was of short duration. When I had made up my mind to seize the next opportunity and force myself into her society, Chartsey announced his plans complete.

"Do you know, Lem, that Miss Therber is given to 'flightiness' in its most literal sense. She admitted yesterday that the "Locusts" was the dullest spot on the earth. She wants to be floating about in a very etherial manner, lighting down in Union Square, and Newport and Paris for a few moments, and then expanding her fashionable wings again. I am afraid, Endymion, we shan't be able to keep her in our vicinity long, unless, indeed, your magic is stronger than mine. However, she has promised to listen to me read to-morrow, and even declared beforehand an interest in the Alpine Club, some of the members of which she knew."

It would be difficult to describe my feelings as I approached the spot where I was again to meet Blanche. I was ignorant of the construction she might have put upon the affair at the Springs. I knew nothing of her estimate of my character; I only hoped, and thought very little of consequences.

It was a wonderful achievement, so I then thought, to trap that beauty in this way.—The gratification of enjoying her society, despite the interdicts of her father and the threats of Hartington, was something. But the hope held out by Chartsey: that the interviews would nourish whatever preference she might once have had for me into a deeper interest, was the main thing after all. "What do I care for the Alpine Club?" I said to myself.

When I met her, she accosted me at once, leaving no room for confusion or ill-managed advances:

"Lem," she said, "I am happy to see you about once more," and held out her hand to me.

In a very few moments we were all conversing as unrestrained as the most intimate of friends. Nothing was uttered by my sister or Chartsey of a nature "too meaning;" no allusions to the past were made, but in a light, sparkling vein of cosy chat, we soon became *en rapport* as it were.

The summer house was built with an eye to comfort. The overhanging branches sheltered it from the sun, and the murmur of the neighboring waters was just audible.—Mary had hung Merlin's oriole in the center, and had John furnish the place with such extras as a small card table and a couple of luxuriant rockers. Chartsey spread his manuscript before him, and while Blanche listlessly swayed herself in the chair, and Mary, with the shadows of the quaking asp checkering her cheek, busied herself with the inextricable worsted. I half reclined on the long bench among the sweet brier, and the story commenced:

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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Practical and Ornamental, in all its forms, by L. S. CHARLET, who has had experience for that purpose engaged, and invites his patrons and friends to call and examine Mr. CHARLET'S Specimens of Penmanship, which almost defy competition.

Great attention is paid to the form of business letters, Documents, Bills of Exchange, Due Bills, Orders, &c.

Many young men after completing their course obtain good situations. Students apply here for first class help.

The proprietor will furnish rooms for Students, with or without board. Apply for Catalogues.

jan18l22dly C. F. LARIGO, President.

Hardware, Stoves, &c.

FALL AND WINTER STOCK.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FINE assortment of polished steel Shovels and Tongs, Shovel and Tong Stands, Coal Hods, Shower Stands, brass and common Andirons, common Wire, and Gothic Fenders, Soap-Stone Griddles, Cake-turners, Corn Poppers, and many other articles, to which we invite the attention of all.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT.

To this Department, we call the especial attention of all in the city, country, and places tributary to Milwaukee, as possessing advantages to any store in the West. Our stock is larger, the assortment more numerous, and quality of the goods, superior to that which you generally find in Hardware Stores.

Please call upon us, or send your orders, and we will endeavor to please you, both in prices and goods. TREMS CASH.

TINNERS' STOCK.

We keep constantly on hand a fine stock of TIN PLATE, COPPER, ZINC, WIRE, SHEET IRON, and everything used by Tinners. Our prices are low, and we are prepared to compete with any other house. CHICAGO NOT EXCEPTED. Please send in your orders with the cash, and the goods will be shipped without delay. HENRY I. NAZRO & CO.

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

WE HAVE A NEW ARTICLE OF Handsaws and Try-squares, manufactured by a celebrated Eastern manufactory, which we think will be found useful and convenient, and we shall be pleased to show them to any person giving us a call. H. J. NAZRO & Co.

SHELF BRACKETS.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED AN AS-sortment of Raney Japanned, Bronzed and Ornamental Shelf Brackets, used for putting up shelving. H. J. NAZRO & CO.

SKATES! SKATES!!

WE HAVE RECEIVED THIS DAY BY Express a good assortment of Boys' Skates. Shall be pleased to have those wishing cheap and supply themselves for Christmas and New Years. H. J. NAZRO & Co.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WE KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND Sardine Scissors, Champagne openers, Cork Screws, Common and Pinned Nut Crackers, Nut Picks, Fine Every Handled Table Cutlery of the best make, Butter Knives, Plated Tea and Table Spoons, Plated Forks, "Rogers Bro

THE SENTINEL.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 8th, 1860.

Money Matters.

The money market was scarcely so stringent to-day as it has been for some days past, but it may still be not inappropriately called *close*. The banks are discounting only for their customers, and on the street money is difficult to be obtained to any extent even at brokers' rates. Eastern Exchange is quoted: Buying 1¼, selling 2 per cent. premium.

BANK STATISTICS.—Below are some interesting statistics with reference to the banks and banking interest of the United States which we find in one of our N. Y. Exchanges:

On the 1st of January, 1860, there were 1,500 banks in the United States, with an aggregate capital of $405,000,000, a specie reserve of $58,977,666, loans equal to $735,000,000, and a circulation of $150,976,009. The usual banking reserve of bullion in the banks of the United States has been $74,000,000@78,000,000; at present, notwithstanding the drain of specie to Europe last year, it seems that the banks hold $10,000,000@ 14,000,000 more than usual. Nearly half of the whole amount of specie is held in the four cities of New York, New Orleans, Boston and Philadelphia. New York generally contains 25 per cent. of all the specie in bank in the country; New Orleans 12½ per cent; Boston and Philadelphia each 5@6 per cent. The strongest banks in the country are always those of New Orleans, the law of Louisiana compelling the directors, by a personal liability, to keep a certain amount of specie to their $ deposits.

The bank note circulation of the United States, at the present time, is about one hundred and fifty-two millions of dollars, one hundred and eight millions estimated to be in bills of the denomination of one dollar; five millions, of two dollars; four millions, of three dollars; sixteen millions, of five dollars; six millions, of ten dollars; fifteen millions, of twenty dollars; fifteen millions, of one hundred dollars; thirty-seven millions, of five hundred dollars; thirty-two millions, of one thousand dollars; and three millions in bills of the denomination of five thousand dollars.

Commercial.

Receipts by Railroad for the 24 hours ending noon to-day include:

Flour, bbls	857
Wheat, bus	5,192
Oats, bus	95
Barley, bus	61
Grass seed	11
Hides, lbs	7,900
Hides, No	50
Dressed hogs, No	61
Butter, lbs	750
Sundries, lbs	10,410

The wheat market opened buoyantly to-day at an advance of 1c, No. 1 bringing $1 on the track; Club delivered $1,01; and Extra $1,02, the latter, however, not very active, though firmer. No. 2 sold in the early part of the day at 98c, but later was held at 99c. The market was further strengthened towards noon by the advices from New York, and a more lively feeling prevailed on 'change than we have witnessed for a long while. Buyers were plenty and the demand for No. 1 quite exceeded the supply on the market.

In the flour market there were some signs of returning animation and some 300 bbls Spring Extra changed hands at $4,35@4,65 for good country brands in store.

The only change in coarse grains was a decline of 1c in oats, which were rather dull, selling at 33c delivered. Sales of barley amounted to about 1,000 bushels at a range of 56@58c for No. 2 to Extra. Nothing that we heard of done in corn or rye. Grass seed was not so firm, the demand at Chicago and other points having fallen off materially within a few days, and although it is held by some parties at former quotations, $2,50 is the best price that can be obtained for ordinary Timothy, and $2,60@2,65 are extreme figures.

ST. PAUL PRODUCE MARKET.—The St. Paul *Minnesotian and Times* of the 4th contains the following:

Grain has been coming in moderately, the miserable state of the roads being almost a barrier to hauling at all, except meagre loads. This one cause has kept thousands of bushels of all kinds of grain back, the past month, which would otherwise have come in freely. One house on the levee (Woolley's) has received about 2,000 bushels of oats, nearly 200 of barley, 300 of rye, &c., the last week. This may perhaps be considered an average, showing the receipts recently.

Wheat all remains firm at 80c No. 2 Spring, with no tendency to decline. Fife and Tea may be quoted at 87c, and Black Tea at 70c.

Oats are coming in more freely at 25@28c. One house has 5,000 bushels here. Satisfied at 28c.

Barley comes in in fair lots at 40c, and Rye at 45c. Pork makes its appearance in small lots, but is inferior in quality, and commands $5,50.

Eggs are getting plenty at 17@20c per doz.

FUR TRADE OF ST. LOUIS.—The Missouri *Democrat* publishes the following statement of the receipts of furs at St. Louis the past year, and their first cost:

45,000 buffalo robes, $4 each	$180,000 00
125,000 coon skins, 25c	31,250 00
27,000 mink skins $1,50	59,400 00
120,000 fox deer skins, 22½c	27,000 00
10,000 wolf skins, 90c	9,000 00
24,500 opposum skins, 25c	6,210 00
1,140 otter skins, $2,75	3,025 00
4,000 fox skins, 50c	2,270 00
5,500 muskrat skins, 20c	1,100 00
2,000 wild cat skins, 25c	117 50
Total	$520,422 50

To which the *Democrat* adds $20,000 for beaver, bear, badger, cross, red and silver fox, fisher, panther, martin and other furs and skins. Some three-fourths of the buffalo robes are brought by steamers from far up the Missouri and Yellow Stone Rivers, how far up may be judged from the fact that the steamer *Chippewa*, one of the two sent up last Spring, went up to Fort Benton, some 3,000 miles from the mouth of the Missouri, with 130 tons of freight. The *Chippewa* and *Spread Eagle* took up the Indian stores for the General Government, and brought down 35,000 robes, 3,000 wolf skins, 1,000 lbs beaver, 10,000 lbs deer skins, and various smaller furs. The steamers are about three months in performing the trips.

SIGHTLY EXAGGERATED.—We read with some misgivings the statement that has been going the rounds of the press to the effect that an order had recently been received at Chicago direct from Liverpool for $250,000 worth of lard, which was immediately filled and the lard shipped to Liverpool by the way of Portland.

The statement, however, like not a few others of the sort that have emanated from the same quarter, turns out to be more of a fiction than a fact. A gentleman engaged in the pork packing business at Chicago informs the Buffalo *Commercial* that the story is a magnificent humbug. The purchase has been magnified by the addition of a couple of ciphers, the real amount being $2,500.

TRADE OF MONTREAL FOR JANUARY.—The receipts by Railroad at Montreal for January were comparatively light, as follows:

Flour, 21,915 bbls; Wheat, 21,434 bus; Barley, 1,895 bus; Peas, 4,225 bus; Oats, 3,575 bus; Rye, 1,125 bus; Pork, 432 bbls; Butter, 2,215 kegs; Lard, 316 bbls; Beef, 45 bbls; Tallow, 527 bbls; Bacon, 278 sides.

The Gazette of Saturday has the following:

A very marked activity in nearly every line of business prevails in this city at present. At no previous time, for a number of years, has there been so little doing—so few buyers in the market, as during the past month, and latter part of December. Still, prices are maintained with considerable firmness, and holders generally are disposed to wait for the opening of the Spring trade, rather than submit to a sacrifice at the present time.

Chicago, February 7th.—Receipts include: 1120 bbls flour, 9,405 bus wheat, 32,975 bus corn, 3,752 bus oats 625 bus rye, 1,608 bus barley.

The receipts of hogs, live and dressed, to-day were 1,110. The market for dressed hogs was steady and rather active, with sales at $6,00@6,75. In the afternoon, 500 dressed hogs, from Nebraska, all very choice and heavy, were sold at the Illinois Central Depot by H. E. Vogell, of the firm of Huntington, Bros. & Vogell, to the highest bidder, at a range of $6,40@ 6,45. They were the heaviest round lot of hogs ever brought to this market, and the prices paid for them were higher than has been paid anywhere else in the West this season. The entire lot averaged about 275 lbs. Early in the day, $7,05 was offered for the whole but as they were owned by about a dozen different parties, it was thought most satisfactory to sell each lot separately.

The flour market was tolerably active and steady, with sales at $4,62½@4,95 for fair to choice Spring extras. Wheat was in better demand and advanced 1c—No. 1 Spring selling at 95@96c in store. No. 2 ordered 1½@1c, with liberal sales at 85@86c for No. 1; 82@82½c for No. 2; and 80@80½c for Rejected. Oats steady at 31c. Rye and Barley unchanged. Timothy Seed was not active to-day, only 200 bushels having been sold at $2,50@2,60. Clover, however, remains dull at $4,50@4,55. Hogs—Receipts small and declined ½c—sales at from 5½@5¾c to 6½@6¾c. Alcohol 19½@20½c.—*Press & Tribune.*

MILWAUKEE DAILY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 8th—7 P. M.

FLOUR—The market for flour is a little more buoyant. Sales to-day of 325 bbls Spring Extra as follows: 25 bbls "Sauk Prairie" at $4,35 in store; 200 bbls "Spring Creek" at $4,45; 100 bbls of another brand at $4,65.

WHEAT—Market more active and fully 1c better for all qualities. Sales 350 bus No. 2 on the track at 95c; 5,000 bus No. 1 in store and on track at 97½; 275 bus do delivered at $1,00½; 268 do delivered at $1 (early); 200 bus Club delivered at $1,01; 700 bus Extra delivered at $1,02; 150 bus do on track at same price.

OATS—Lower, and in only moderate demand except for local trade. We note a sale of 300 bus delivered at 32c.

CORN—Nothing that we could hear of done in this article to-day. In the absence of any other information we repeat former quotations, which, however, must be considered as only nominal: Ear 50c; Shelled 52@53c.

BARLEY—The following sales of barley were reported on 'change: 100 bus at 56c; 200 bus at 62½c; 275 bus at 60c; and 200 bus at 60c—the latter a very superior sample.

RYE—Unchanged; quoted at 50@51c.

GRASS SEED—Not so firm. Sales 30 bus prime Timothy at $2,65.

POTATOES—Selling at 50@60c.

EGGS—Dull at 12½c by the barrel.

HIDES—Steady at the following quotations: Green frozen 6¾@6¾c; green salted 7@7½c; dry salted 18 @18c.

DRESSED HOGS—Firmer at previous quotations.—Sales:

8 hogs averaging 170 lbs at		$6,15
28 " " 195	"	6,37

CATTLE—Firm at $3,00@3,25 per cwt. for ordinary to prime beeves.

BUTTER—In good supply and rather dull. We quote 8@13c; table 12@13c.

HIGHWINES—Steady, selling at 21c.

WHISKEY—15@20c, the inside quotations for large cash sales.

FURS—Messrs. A. H. Gardiner & Co. quote:

Mink	$1,50@2,00	Silver-grey Fox	$20@30,00
Martin	2,00@3,00	Woods grey Fox	25
Fisher	4,00@6,00	Badger	50
Otter	3,00@4,00	Lynx	$1,00@1,50
Bear	4,00@7,00	Shaved deer	
Cub Bear	2,00@4,00	skins, per lb..	35
Muskrat	10@ 15	Red and blue	
Coon	50@ 75	deer, per lb .	25
Red Fox	1,00@1,37	Beaver, per lb..	1,00
Cross Fox	3,00@5,00		

RAILROAD RECEIPTS.

RECEIVED by Mil. & Miss. R. R.—Feb. 8.—86 bbls flour, 2,400 bus wheat, 3 do potatoes, 203 do oats, 70 hides, 1 bbl eggs, 750 lbs butter, 12,880 lbs sundries.

RECEIVED by Mil. & Minn. R. R.—Feb. 8.—217 bbls flour, 1,466 bus wheat, 61 do barley, 603 bus oats, 11 do grass seed, 61 dressed hogs, 3,915 lbs hides, 10,005 lbs sundries.

RECEIVED by Mil. & Hor. R. R.—Feb. 8.—30 bbls flour, 913 bus wheat, 05 do oats, 3,950 lbs hides, 5390 do sundries.

RECEIVED by M. Wat. & B. V. R. R.—Feb. 8.—24 bbls flour, 445 bus wheat, 20,692 lbs sundries, 3 hogs, 20 hides.

NEW YORK MARKET.

[By Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, Feb 8—8 P. M.

FLOUR—Fair speculative demand and also a moderate export enquiry for the West and Canada. The home trade are also disposed to buy with a little more freedom. Prices have again slightly advanced; sales 18,000 bbls at 5,00@5,10 for superfine state; 5,25@5,30 for extra state; 5,30@5,45 for super western; 5,35@5,40 for common to medium ex western; 5,75@5,90 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; closing quiet and very firm. Canadian flour a shade firmer; sales 700 bbls at 5,50@5,60 for common to choice extra. Rye flour unchanged; sales 1,200 bbls at 3,75@4,45 for common to choice extra. Buckwheat flour plenty and dull at 1,75@1,87½ per cwt.

WHEAT—Fully better with pretty good milling demand; sales 5,000 bush Mil. club at 1,18 in store; 500 bush fair white Canadian at 1,18.

RYE—Quiet at 90c.

BARLEY—Still and unchanged.

CORN—Dull and unchanged; sales 5,000 bush at 50@ 52 for new white and yellow; 52½ for mixed western.

OATS—Rather more active at 34@45 for western, Canadian and state.

WHISKEY—Demand moderate and without change; sales 450 bbls at 21½c.

PORK—Exhibits more activity but prices without special change; sales 6,200 bbls at 17 31 for old mess; 18,12@18,25 for new mess; 17,00 for thin mess; 12@12,25 for old prime; 14,25@14,31 for new prime; included in the sales are 1,000 bbls new prime buyers option for March at 14,00@14,10, and 1,000 bbls new mess sellers option June, July and August at 13,50.

BEEF—Without special change; sales 400 bbls at 4,25 for ordinary; 6,25@6,50 for do mess; 9@10 for repacked do; 10,50@11,50 for extra mess. Beef Hams in pretty active request at 14,50@15 for western; 12 for state. Prime mess beef firm.

DRESSED HOGS—Quiet at 7½@7¾ for western.

CUT MEATS—Firm; sales 125 box long clear middles at 9½; and 10,000 lbs choice green sides at 9.

CUT MEATS—Steady and in fair demand; sales 150 pkgs at 8½@8¾c for shoulders; 9¾@9¾ for hams.

LARD—Active and firmer; sales 625 bbls at 10½@ 11¼.

BUTTER—Limited business doing; 11@15c for Ohio, and 19@20 for state.

CHEESE—In good demand at 9@11¾.

TALLOW—Rules firm; sales 20,000 lbs at 10½@11.

WOOL—Dull and unchanged.

COTTON—Quiet and firm 11@12 for Rio.

MOLASSES—Quiet and steady; sales 50 hhds Muscovado at 27@28; 10 hhds Barbadoes at 34, and 100 bbls N. O. at 47.

SUGARS—Quiet; sales 100 hhds Cuba at 7¼@7¾ to trade; 200 boxes Havana at 8½@9¾.

STOCKS—Rather better but not active; C & T 10¾; I C 66¾; do bonds 89; do freeland bonds 99; Pan 13½; M. S & N. I. C 99½; do S per cent funds 85; M S rights 14¾; Reading 80½; Erie Mail 80; N Y C 76½; Erie 37½.

Forwarding & Commission.

G. & J. L. BURNHAM,

STORAGE AND COMMISSION,

BURNHAM'S BRICK WAREHOUSE,

West Water Street, Milwaukee.

Liberal advances made on all kinds of Produce in Store.

GEO. BURNHAM, - - - J. L. BURNHAM.

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R. B. BELL & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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CASH ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS of Produce to JOHN MARTIN & CO., New Orleans, and to MARTIN, COBB & CO., New Orleans, also on property in store.

New Orleans Sugar and Molasses, Rio Coffee, &c., constantly on hand; also, a choice variety of Wines and Liquors, comprising in part, Hennessey; Jules, Robin & Martell Brandy; John de Kuyper's Gin; Moet & Chandon and Jules, Pomm & Co's champagnes; Amontillado & Dominges Sherries; J. Howard Mavrie & Co's Port; Medoc & Chateau Yquem; Chamberlain and other Burgundies from H Brunings, haus, Unias; Marasschino, Curacoa, &c.; also, Guinness' Dublin Stout, imported in glass; Bass & Younger's Ale, etc., etc. Old Bourbon and Rye Whisky of rare quality always on hand.

Refer to ALEX. MITCHELL, Milwaukee; MARSHALL & ISELEY, Milwaukee; BROWN & ODDEN, Attorneys, Milwaukee.

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CASH ADVANCES MADE UPON PROPERTY IN STORE OR CONSIGNED TO

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PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

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CUSHMAN, SPENCE & CO.,

Produce & Commission Merchants,

FOR THE SALE OF

Flour, Grain, Provisions, Wool, Ashes, Grass Seed, &c.

Nos. 8 & 14 Commercial, cor. Chatham St., BOSTON.

MILES & ARMOUR, Milwaukee,

Will advance on consignments to our address.

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Storage, Forwarding and Commission MERCHANTS.

PROPRIETORS OF THE FIRE-PROOF brick Warehouse and Elevator, South Water street, at the terminus of the Lake Shore Rail Road, which connects at Chicago with the Michigan & Mississippi R. R. terminating at Freeport, Ill.

Having completed all their arrangements for receiving and forwarding by the above roads or their connections, are prepared to store all kinds of grain on the most reasonable terms, making liberal cash advances when required.

Orders for the purchase of all kinds of produce, either by the cargo or otherwise, respectfully solicited.

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And Commission Merchants,

PROPRIETOR OF THE LARGE ELEVATOR Warehouse at the terminus of the Milwaukee & Mississippi, and the Milwaukee, Watertown & Baraboo Valley Railroads, where liberal cash advances made on property in store, or for shipments to eastern markets.

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MANUFACTURER OF INVISIBLE

WIGS, TOUPEES,

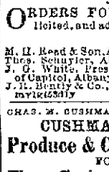
AND

ORNAMENTAL HAIR WORKS, &c.,

Cor. Biddle and East Water Sts., Mil.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS LEAVE to call the public attention to his Establishment and Stock, which will be found superior to any in the Western Country. All the great improvements in the manufacture of INVISIBLE GAUZE PARTINGS, BRAIDS, ORNAMENTAL HAIR WORKS, &c., are used by him, particularly by his ventilating process.

☞ WIGS or TOUPEES made to order, with the certainty of a perfect fit by taking the measure as here directed:



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SHOT, LEAD, PERCUSSION CAPS, AND

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A. H. GARDNER. [aug18d64dly] H. S. DODGE.

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VALUABLE PROPERTY WILL BE exchanged for a good Farm. That new Brick Hotel, "The Pilgrim House," corner of Chestnut and Fourth Streets, Second Ward, lot 75 by 165. The building is four stories, with stores on first floor; house contains twenty rooms. The said "Pilgrim House" is situated in center of business, on prominent business street in Second Ward. Will exchange the above property for a good Farm and lands near some village where there are schools for children. Or will give a lease for three or ten years on said House at a low rent and exchange the furniture for a small Farm and Stock. Mr. Phipps is at present keeping the House. If he thinks fit being such that he cannot give it that attention the business requires, is the reason why he offers to make the exchange.

For further particulars call at our office, corner of East Water and Michigan streets.

OGDEN & WALL,
Land Agents.

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Paper Hangings, &c.

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Fall--136 East Water Street--1859.

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Keep it the most full and complete in the market. We keep our prices uniformly at the bottom of the market, and will satisfy those who favor us a call, that we have the facilities, as well as the disposition to please all who will give us a trial.

In our Stock may be found at all times every description of

COACH & SADDLERY HARDWARE,

HUBS,

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PATENT AND ENAMELLED LEATHERS,

ENAMELLED CLOTHS,

BROAD GOODS, LACES, &c.,

LADIES' AND GENTS' SADDLES AND BRIDLES,

All styles of Harness, Collars, Blankets, Whips, Bells, Trunks, Valises and Traveling Bags.

All the above and many goods not mentioned we offer at many extra low qualities, and always at the lowest prices in the West.

Milwaukee, 136 East Water Street.

jan18d6dawly GEO. DYER & CO.

COACH & SADDLERY HARDWARE

148 East Water Street.

WE HAVE NOW NOW IN STORE A very large and complete assortment of

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To which we would invite the attention of purchasers. In the stock can be found every article required by the manufacturer, consisting in part of

Common and Fancy Hames;
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Collars of every variety;
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Damasks, Laces, Silks, Fringes, &c.;
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As we confine ourselves exclusively to the sale of Carriage and Saddlery Hardware, in receiving our goods direct from first hands, we are enabled to offer inducements to the trade and the manufacturer unsurpassed by any other house in the West.

A call is respectfully solicited at

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ALCOHOL, ALCOHOL!!

VARNISHES!

STARCH! STARCH!!

At Wholesale.

Also, a complete assortment of

COAL OIL LAMPS,

BOTH ROUND AND FLAT WICK,

At as Low Prices as can be obtained in Eastern Markets.

Patton & Williams,

Oils, Gum, Merchants,

121 East Water st.

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WISCONSIN OIL COMPANY

OFFER FOR SALE, AT WHOLESALE and Retail,

2,000 GALS. WINTER SPERM OIL.
2,000 " PHOENIX OIL.
4,000 " ELEPHANT OIL.
" BLEACHED WHALE OIL.

Burning Fluid, Camphene and Alcohol.

Improved Engine and Signal Oil for Railroad and Steamers.

☞ Orders from the Country will meet with prompt attention.

☞ Address WISCONSIN OIL CO., 52 Spring St., Opposite the American Express Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

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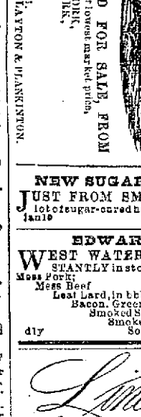
Pork and Beef Packers.



NEW SUGAR CURED HAMS.

JUST FROM SMOKE HOUSE, A FINE lot of sugar-cured hams and dried beef; for sale by LAYTON & PLANKINTON.

jan6

EDWARD RODDIS,

WEST WATER STREET, HAS CONSTANTLY in store, for sale—

Mess pork;
Mess Beef
Lead Lard, in tubs and half bbls;
Bacon, Green and Smoked;
Smoked Sugar Cured Hams;
Smoked Sugar Cured Shoulders;
Soap, Candles, Lard Oil, &c., &c.

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IS NOW LOCATED IN A COMMODIOUS suite of four rooms, in Martin's Block, corner of East Water and Wisconsin streets, recently fitted up and open for the reception of students, with facilities second to none in the United States.

The Book-Keeping Course

Comprises the widest range of study incident to the general business man in every variety of business, and will be of the most full and comprehensive character. Each student will have the benefit of entirely separate instruction rooms, and can commence at any time, and no pains will be spared to give the fullest and most complete satisfaction.

Practical and Ornamental Penmanship will be taught systematically, unsurpassed by that of any similar institution East or West.

The Ladies Department is entirely separate and tastefully furnished.

☞ Merchants can apply here for Clerks and Book-Keepers.

☞ The proprietor will furnish pleasant rooms to Students conscientiously, which means their board will be reduced to a price much lower than could be obtained elsewhere.

☞ For further particulars call on or address the proprietor, LOWELL LINCOLN.

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CHOICE FARMING LANDS!

The Fox & Wisconsin Improvement Co.

NOW OFFER FOR SALE THEIR Lands in the following Counties of the State of Wisconsin:

	Acres.
Adams Co.....	1,000
Brown Co.....	1,000
Bad Ax Co.....	1,160
Clark Co.....	2,000
Calumet Co.....	1,000
Crawford Co.....	3,100
Columbia Co.....	1,000
Chippewa Co.....	1,000
Dunn Co.....	16,000
Eau Claire Co.....	3,000
Fond du Lac Co.....	1,700
Juneau Co.....	1,400
Jackson Co.....	2,000
Kewaunee Co.....	12,000
Marathon Co.....	9,000
Marquette Co.....	1,000
Oconto Co.....	14,000
Portage Co.....	1,000
Richland Co.....	27,000
St Croix Co.....	8,500
Sauk Co.....	1,000
Shawanaw Co.....	35,000
Trempleau Co.....	7,000
Waupaca Co.....	5,000
Waushara Co.....	35,000

The above list comprises some of the very choicest farming, prairie, heavy timber, oak openings and pine lands in the State, and unceasing efforts and powers of the first importance.

The above lands are selected near sage, with regard to contiguity to market, and are therefore the very best selections in regard to soil and location to be found anywhere in the "Great North-West."

THE FOX & WISCONSIN IMPROVEMENT CO.,

Will soon have completed the Fox and Canal through Central Wisconsin, which connects Lake Michigan with the Mississippi River. A majority of these lands being within a few miles of this great improvement, will have unequalled facilities for shipping their products to the markets.

For further information, enquire of ROBERT SMITH, Agent of Trustees, or DANIEL C. JENNE, General Agent, at the Land Department, Appleton, Wis., or of W. H. ROBWAY, Co.'s Agent myl7d298dly1st9 19 Wisconsinst., Milwaukee, Wis.

CITRON---LEGHORN EXTRA, FOR

sale by EDWARD TRUSH, 119 East Water st.

jan1

Machinery.

WISCONSIN IRON WORKS CO.

WE BEG TO INFORM THE PUBLIC that we are prepared to do all kinds of Foundry Work and Finishing in the best and cheapest manner. Our stock of Patterns is large; Mill gearing of all description; Grist, Saw, Clover and Sugar Mill Patterns. Our Corn and Sugar Mills are made for horse or steam power, and may be seen at work.

Railroad Castings in general, Hand Scrapers and ten different Plows. We are Mechanics; we do our own work. W. WENT,

E. FINN,

H. J. GERLINGS.

P. S.—All orders addressed to the undersigned, at the old stand of A. J. Langworthy, on the Canal, novs3jdaily

The Great Secret at Last Discovered!!

JUNIUS JUDSON,

PATENTEE AND MANUFACTURER OF

JUDSON'S PATENT

GOVERNOR VALVES,

FOR REGULATING THE

MOTION OF STEAM ENGINES,

WARRANTED THE MOST PERFECT Governor of Steam Power in the world, and like all really great inventions, the most simple. Manufactured by Judson & Snow, at Rochester, N. Y., Sole Building for sale by Dyer & Co., Depot.

☞ Shop Rights for sale.

CAUTION TO INFRINGERS.

Patents issued in the United States, Nov. 5th, 1858. Reissued Jan. 4th, 1859. Second Patent, July 4th, 1851. Patented also in Great Britain and the Canadas, June 4th, 1851.

This improvement consists in making regulating valves to open with a rapidly increasing ratio of opening, by increasing the width of the opening made in the valve or by accelerating the opening motion of the ordinary valves in use—by combining increasing with decreasing areas in a valve, or motion. My patent Valves and Governors are so arranged as to give the resistance to the piston's motion, for regulating purposes, in amounts of any manner, notwithstanding that the action of the governors continually increasing its effects.

The valves prevent the action of water combined with governors, as heretofore used. And as this effect can be produced by many different mechanical devices, (apparently not similar, but really identical with my improvement,) by which builders have avoided the public, I therefore caution and forewarn all persons interested, to examine carefully all claimed improvements in valves or governors, as none of the application of this truth or principle, first discovered and applied by me, is not involved in their arrangements, and thereby prevent a fraud upon the purchaser and inventor, both of which are at present much annoyed by their piratical decreptations. J. JUDSON, Agent, Milwaukee.

oct19d84dly

BEST WHEEL

IN THE STATE.

EAGLE STEAM FOUNDRY,

WEST WATER STREET, MILWAUKEE.

The Oldest Establishment in the State.

TURTON & SERCOMBE.

MANUFACTURERS OF FLOUR, SAW and other Mill Gearing, together with Castings of all description, Steam Engines of the latest improved power, Shafting, Pulleys, &c., &c.

Also manufacturers of the celebrated Daylon & Tuttle Water Wheel. It needs less water, in proportion to the power given, than any other wheel manufactured. It is adapted to either high or low falls of water, and is simple, durable and economical. Call and see for yourself, and judge for yourself. It has given general satisfaction to all who have used it, and that, together with its superiority, is sufficient warrant for us to stand by our wheels. Descriptive circulars, with reference, forwarded on application.

MILL STONES BOLTING CLOTHS, SCREEN WIRE.

And Mill Furnishings, of all descriptions, at the shortest notice.

Also, Steam and Water Cocks, Steam Gauges and Whistles, Oil Cups and Cups. Lignum Vitae of all sizes.

THOMAS TURTON. JOHN SERCOMBE.

jy14dsatdly

Patterns and Castings,

AT NO. 2 SPRING STREET,

OPPOSITE THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

I WILL MAKE TO ORDER, PATTERNS and Models for every variety of Machinery and Architecture, etc., etc., at the shortest notice.

IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS

In large or small quantities. Light Machinery and designs in iron and wood will receive particular attention.

A. STONER, Milwaukee.

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THE BAY STATE

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

IS NOW FULLY PREPARED TO MANufacture—

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS,

Saw Millsirons of all descriptions, Flour Mill Gearing, Shafting, &c., &c., in short,

Iron Work of all Descriptions.

At short notice and low prices. Iron and Brass Castings kept on hand. Orders solicited.

☞ Pattern work done to order with despatch. Orders solicited.

apr5l79dly WM. GOODNOW, Agent.

F. Y. HORNING'S

PLANING AND FLOORING MILL,

AND SASH, DOOR AND BLIND FACTORY, at the old stand, east side of Milwaukee river, between Mason and Oneida streets, opposite Lovington & Co.'s Lumber Yard. Seasoned Sash and Doors always on hand, for sale at the lowest cash prices. Also all kinds of Mouldings for sale.

jy12d81dly

Circuit Court Notices, &c.

CIRCUIT COURT, COUNTY OF MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin. John F. Bausen against Otobert Gerlach, Martin Muhlenbacher, Joseph Vandor, Ferdinand Sauer, William Vetter, Joseph Carney, Hiram Mabbett, Joseph M. Mabbett, Charles L. Bryant, Joseph Vogel, Frederick Bernard, Valentine Blatz, John Eddy, David Vilbur, Summons.

The State of Wisconsin to Michael Muhlenbacher, Maria Gerlach, husband, Martin Vandor, Ferdinand Sauer, William Vetter, Joseph Carney, Hiram Mabbett, Joseph M. Mabbett, Charles L. Bryant, Joseph Vogel, Frederick Bernard, Valentine Blatz, John Eddy, David Vilbur.

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office Nos. 1 and 2 Albany Buildings, in the city of Milwaukee, in said county, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness the Honorable Arthur McArthur, Judge of the County Court of Milwaukee county, this 15th day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

VON DEUTSCH & WINKLER,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

dec22d187d5wsow

CIRCUIT COURT, COUNTY OF MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin. Morgan Cartwright against Andrew J. Clarke, Rosaline N. Clarke, Mortgage Matrix, Ehab M. Joslin and William C. La Mont, Summons.

The State of Wisconsin, to Andrew J. Clark, Rosaline N. Clarke, Warrick Martin, Ehab M. Joslin and William C. La Mont.

You are hereby summoned, and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office, Nos. 1 and 2 Albany Buildings in the city of Milwaukee, in said county, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated at Milwaukee, this